This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.

+ *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.

+ *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.

+ *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at `http://books.google.com/`

EducT
750
05.555

MAYNE'S SIGHT SPELLER

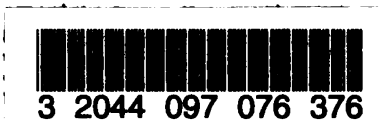
ADVANCED

J.A. Lyons & Company
Chicago—New York

F. Dan T 759.05.955

HARVARD COLLEGE
LIBRARY

GIFT OF THE
GRADUATE SCHOOL
OF EDUCATION


3 2044 097 076 376

MAYNE'S

SIGHT SPELLER

ADVANCED

Adapted for Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Grades and for Ungraded Schools, with Supplementary List for Use in High Schools and for Test Exercises

---

BY

D. D. MAYNE

Principal School of Agriculture, St. Anthony Park, Minn.

J. A. LYONS & CO.

CHICAGO NEW YORK

HARVARD COLLEGE LIBRARY
GIFT OF THE
GRADUATE SCHOOL OF EDUCATION
May 7, 1930

Take care that you never spell a word wrong. Always, before you spell a word, consider how it is spelled, and if you do not remember it, turn to a dictionary. It produces great praise to a lady [or gentleman] to spell well.—*Thomas Jefferson*, in a letter to his daughter.

Copyright, 1905, by POWERS & LYONS.

PREFACE

Notwithstanding the assertion made by one of our prominent educators that the boy in the high school who is accused of being a poor speller should regard the accusation as a compliment rather than a disgrace, the great body of English-speaking people feel that accuracy in the use of the mother-tongue in orthography, as well as in composition, is one of the marks of even a fair education.

The problem of how to make good spellers is a very present one for the teachers in the schools. A few years ago it was thought by a number of prominent educators that it would be best to do away with the spelling-book and teach spelling incidentally in connection with the regular school subjects. In the schools where this plan, or rather lack of plan, was tried it was soon found that pupils regarded spelling merely as incidental, attaching little importance to it. Systematic use of the unpedagogic spellers now on the market is far better than this haphazard instruction given without a text.

During the past few years the subject of spelling has received increasing attention from educators and psychologists, investigations having revealed facts that cannot but prove of great value in making good spellers. These investigations of thousands of children in Germany, in Philadelphia, Chicago, and many of the important cities of Wisconsin, have shown with a reasonable degree of certainty the following facts:

1. In learning to spell, school children are largely "eye-minded"; that is, they obtain their percepts of the order of the letters in words by seeing the words in print or in script.

2. The ease of obtaining the percepts, and the ability to reproduce them with accuracy are aided by studying the words in the forms in which they usually appear in print or script, unmodified by separation into syllables or the application of diacritical markings.

3. Good spelling is aided greatly by writing, and, to a less extent, by naming the letters aloud in order. The careful pronunciation of the words by the pupil has been found to be a great aid to correct spelling.

4. Very much better results have been obtained when attention has been called to certain words of difficult orthography or when something of interest, either in pronunciation or meaning, has been given with reference to the words.

Even a cursory examination of the spelling-books published within the period of these investigations will show that their authors either had no knowledge of the investigations or chose not to utilize it. If, then, the results of the investigations are not to be discredited, the necessity for a text-book in spelling which shall take into account the ascertained facts is plainly shown. To meet this necessity, the Sight Speller has been prepared.

The words are printed in clear, bold-faced type to appeal to the eye of the pupil, and there are no marks of any kind on or about the words to distract the attention of the pupil from their usual form.

Under each list of words, in smaller type, are the words marked for correct pronunciation. Here are also given such cautions, meanings, and facts as will call more interested attention to the words to be spelled. The diacritical markings are those used in Webster's International Dictionary, but there are no re-spellings, it having been demonstrated beyond question that such re-spellings are a frequent source of poor spelling, as they present incorrect forms for critical attention, the result being that the incorrect forms are often the ones which make the stronger impressions on the mind.

The choice of vocabulary and its extent are among the most important problems in preparing a good spelling-book.

It is manifestly impossible to include in a speller all the words that are found in the dictionary, many thousands of which find no place in the vocabulary of the ordinary citizen.

Although much fault is found with the irregularity of our English spelling, it is a fact that the average child, acquainted

with the common analogies of our language, will spell correctly hundreds of words which he has never seen. The analogies and the phonetics of our language attend to the spelling of the larger number of words in the language. It is not necessary, then, to incorporate all of these in a speller. Neither is it necessary in a spelling-book to give special attention to the simpler analogies, as that is amply provided for in our modern methods of teaching reading.

There are thus left for the special vocabulary of the spelling-book only such words as involve some orthographic difficulty. What constitutes orthographic difficulty is, of course, largely a matter of judgment of the author or teacher, but some advance has been made on individual judgment by a comparison of spelling tests used in a number of cities throughout the country. It is found that certain words that are frequently misspelled in one city will present no difficulty whatever in another; also, that certain words which are misspelled by pupils quite generally are such as apparently should present no difficulty whatever. An investigation of difficulties in spelling was made at the University of Wisconsin under the supervision of the professor of psychology. It was found that the greatest difficulty lies in the doubling of letters. Then, in order, with the terminations *able* and *ible*, in *ei* and *ie*, in *tion*, *sion* and *cion* and in silent letters. It will be noted that prominence is given to these difficulties in the preparation of the lessons and in the selection of the words for this book. The doubling of letters and some other difficulties involve the rules of spelling. A single rule is emphasized in each grade and a review of all the rules, with drills, is given in the eighth grade. It is believed that this arrangement will make the rules serviceable to the pupils.

In many spelling-books particular stress is laid upon lists of homophones. The spelling-book that places together the words *ton* and *tun* for the pupil to study and to distinguish is doing him a positive disservice. The word *tun* is seldom used as the name of a cask, and there is certainly no possibility that the pupils in our schools to-day will ever have any

occasion to employ it. Until these two words were studied in juxtaposition there was little probability of *ton* being misspelled; but from this time forward every pupil needing to write the word representing two thousand pounds, will meet the question, Shall I spell it with an *o* or a *u*? The more he thinks about it the more likely he is to choose the wrong letter. Spelling-books having long lists of homophones lead to the very confusion they are seeking to avoid.

There is not likely to be confusion in the minds of the pupils with words presented at long intervals. Early in life the word *load* is learned. It may not be necessary until many years afterward to add the word *lode* and when that time comes there will be no confusion unless some speller groups the words and directs the pupil to study the two words together. The words *to*, *too* and *two*, and *there* and *their* are learned at about the same time, and it is the confusion of a few words such as these that has led to the belief that it is necessary to teach many homophones, whereas, in point of fact, the number needed is very small. A few homophones with which pupils may have special difficulty are given in the Review and Dictation Exercises. Here pupils may see the words in their proper relations to other words, and with their exact meanings indicated by their use in sentences.

Though the method of presentation may vary, all practical teachers recognize the necessity of drill and of frequent review upon troublesome words. Words of this nature have been repeated in each grade. No apology is offered for the occurrence of *separate* and its derivates seven times, nor for the repetition of *benefit* and its derivates as frequently. Every teacher above the fourth grade will recognize the necessity of the repetition. Drill, drill, drill, is the price to be paid for good spelling. It is recommended that, besides mastering the spelling of the words for its own grade, each grade review all the words given for the preceding grade.

If an eighth grade pupil can spell every word in the spelling-book correctly, he or she may still be a poor speller for life. New words are constantly arising that must be learned.

More important than all else is the formation of the *dictionary habit.* This habit well formed will make even a naturally poor speller a good speller in adult life, as well as contribute to his general intelligence. The cultivation of this habit is one of the chief advantages to be gained by the use of this spelling-book. Each lesson has something to be looked up in the dictionary, and specific directions are given to the pupil as to what he shall look up. A teacher may talk ever so much about the use of the dictionary, and advise its use, but, unless definite lessons are given, the habit will not be formed. The act of searching for the word, the retention of the letters of the word in the mind, and the mental chastisement if they slip away before the word searched for is found, are all powerful influences in fixing the form of the word in the mind.

The compilation of a mere list of words for use in the grades would be an easy task, but would be of doubtful utility. The words in this speller are chosen with reference to their orthographic difficulty. It is primarily a spelling-book, and not a language book, a grammar, an etymology or an orthoepy. Without sacrificing this fundamental idea, however, it has been found possible to so classify the words of the speller that the meanings of hundreds of them become apparent, the pronunciation of others is indicated, and the derivation of many more is made clear.

The spelling lesson is often the lesson that is most neglected by the teacher, not because of any want of appreciation of its importance, but chiefly because of lack of time. This text is an aid to the teacher. It not only presents the list of words in proper form, but it also gives such assistance to the pupils as the careful teacher would gladly give had she the time.

It is hoped that the use of this text will make the spelling lesson something more than a "conning o'er" of a mere list of words, and the author will feel abundantly repaid if his effort to produce a spelling-book which recognizes the results of recent scientific investigations shall be accorded a welcome by teachers and pupils.

TO THE TEACHER

The formation of the dictionary habit receives the attention that its importance demands. In the 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th grades more than eighty per cent of the lessons given in this book have definite directions given for dictionary work. In the 8th grade the same opportunity is furnished but the directions are often omitted so as to test the student's initiative.

PRONUNCIATION

Elementary Sounds

There are about forty elementary sounds in the English language. By a proper combination of these elementary sounds the words of the language are made.

The Alphabet Imperfect

If the alphabet were perfect, there would be only one character for each sound. The English alphabet, however, contains only twenty-six characters, so that extra duties must be put upon some of the characters—e. g., "a" has ten sounds. The twenty-six characters are not economically used, for some of them are superfluous, as *q*=*kw*, *x*=*ks*, etc. This imperfection leads to the necessity of indicating the pronunciation of words by diacritical marks in order to denote the true values of the characters.

Classification of Oral Elements

The elementary sounds are either vowel sounds or consonant sounds.

The vowel sounds, or vowels, are made by the vocal cords, and are but slightly modified by the organs of speech. The letters *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, *w* and *y* represent all the vowels in the language.

The consonant sounds, or consonants, are sounds which in utterance are usually combined and sounded with vowels.

Vowels

Character	Name of Sound	Name of Diacritical Mark	Equivalent	Key Words
ā	Long *a*	Macron	e	āle, fāte, chāos
ă	Short *a*	Breve		ăm, făt, ăccept
ä	Long Italian	Two dots above		färr, fäther, äh
å	Short Italian	One dot above		åsk, gråss, Americå

Character	Name of Sound	Name of Diacritical Mark	Equivalent	Key Words
ạ	Broad	Two dots under		ạll, ạwe, swạrm
ạ	Short Broad	One dot under	ŏ	whạt, wạs, quạlity
â	Circumflex	Caret	ê	câre, shâre, pârent
ã	Modified by *r*	Tilde	ẽ, õ, ĩ, ỹ, û	scholãr, orchãrd
å	Long shortened	Detached bar		senåte, prefåce
a	Obscure	Italic		fin*a*l, inf*a*nt
ē	Long *e*	Macron	ĭ	ēve, mēte, serēne
ĕ	Short *e*	Breve		ĕnd, mĕt, ĕffface
ê	Circumflex	Caret	â	thêre, hêir, whêre
ẽ	Modified by *r*	Tilde	ā, ī, ō, û, ỹ	fẽrn, hẽr, infẽr
e̱	Like long ā	Bar below	ā	pre̱y, obe̱y, fe̱ign
ė	Long shortened	Detached bar		crėate, sėrene
e	Obscure	Italic		rec*e*nt, nov*e*l
ī	Long *i*	Macron	ȳ	īce, tīme, bīnd
ĭ	Short *i*	Breve	ў	ĭll, pĭn, pĭty
ï	Like ē	Two dots above	ē	machïne, pïque
ĩ	Modified by *r*	Tilde	ā, ō, ē, ỹ, û	fĩr, bĩrd
i̇	Long shortened	Detached bar		i̇dea, tri̇bunal
ō	Long *o*	Macron		ōld, nōte, ōver
ŏ	Short *o*	Breve	ạ	ŏdd, nŏt, ŏccur
ô	Circumflex	Caret		ôrb, lôrd, ôrder
õ	Modified by *r*	Tilde	ā, ē, ī, û, ỹ	doctõr, factõr
o̱	Broad	Two dots under	o͝o	o̱oze, who̱, to̱mb
o̩	Short broad	One dot under	o͝o u̩	wo̩lf, bo̩som
ȯ	Like short *u*	One dot above	ŭ	sȯme, ȯther
ȏ	Long shortened	Detached bar		ȏbey, prȏpose
o͝o	Long *oo*	Macron	o̱	go͝ose
o͝o	Short *oo*	Breve	o̩ u̩	fo͝ot
ū	Long *u*	Macron		ūse, pūre, tūne
ŭ	Short *u*	Breve	ȯ	ŭp, tŭb, sŭbmit
û	Circumflex	Caret		ûrn, bûrn, fûrl
u̱	Broad	Two dots under		ru̱de, intru̱de
u̩	Short Broad	One dot under	o̩, o͝o	fu̩ll, pu̩t, pu̩sh
ů	Long shortened	Detached bar		ůnite, hůmane
ȳ	Long *y*	Macron	ī	mȳ, crȳ, dȳe
ў	Short *y*	Breve	ĭ	sadlў
ỹ	Modified by *r*	Tilde	ī, ā, ō, û, ẽ	mỹrtle, mỹrrh

Diphthongs

A diphthong is a combination of two vowel sounds, in one utterance or syllable. It may be represented to the eye by two letters or by one. There are six diphthongs in the English language, represented in the words *ice*, *out*, *oil*, *ale*, *old*, *use*.

Digraphs

A digraph is a combination of two letters to represent one sound, as *ai* in said, *ph* in phonic.

Trigraphs

A trigraph is a combination of three letters to represent one sound or diphthong, as *ieu* in adieu, *eau* in beau.

Consonants

Character	Name of Sound	Name of Diacritical Mark	Equivalent	Key Words
c	Hard	Bar	k	cat call
ç	Soft	Cedilla	s	çell, viçe
ḡ	Hard	Bar		ḡet, beḡin
ġ	Soft	Dot above	j	ġem, enġine
n̲	Nasal	Bar below		in̲k, fin̲ger
s̲	Sonant	Suspended bar	z	is̲, has̲
x̲	Sonant	Suspended bar	gz	ex̲ist

Definitions and Classifications

The sounds in the language may be classified according to the special organs used in making or in modifying them.

A lingual is a consonant sound formed by the aid of the tongue, as *th* in *thing*.

A palatal is a sound produced by the aid of the palate, as *k* in *king*.

A labial is a sound produced by the aid of the lips, as *p* in *pin*.

A sub-vocal is a tone of the voice greatly modified or interrupted by the organs of speech, as *b* in *boy*.

An aspirate is a mere breathing, more or less modified by the organs of speech, as *h* in *hat; wh* in *what.*

Cognates are those pairs of consonant sounds, one sub-vocal and one aspirate, which are produced with the organs of speech in the same, or very nearly the same position. In the following table cognates are on the same line.

Sub-vocals			Aspirates		
Character	Key	Equivalent	Character	Key	Equivalent
b	ball		p	pull	
d	do		t	time	ed, th
g	get	gh	k	kill	c, ch, gh, q
			h	hut	
j	jet	ġ	ch	chin	
l	lid				
m	muff				
n	not				
n	single	ng			
r	rub				
th	this		th	thin	
v	vain		f	fall	ph, gh
w	woe		wh	who	
x	exist	gz	x	vex	ks
y	yet				
z	buzz	s	s	son	ç
z(h)	azure	si, zi	sh	shoot	ch, c, ce, ci si, ti, sch

Consonant Digraphs

ch	chorus	ph	sylph	x=ks
çh	çhaise	sh	shoot	q=kw
dġ	edġe	th	that	
gh	ghastly	th	thin	
ng	sing	wh	what	

SIXTH GRADE

LESSON 121

"Th" aspirate, as in "thin"; "th" sonant, as in "the."

wrath	oaths	thievery	through
wreath	theory	thigh	thought
wreaths	therefore	thimble	threaten
youths	thermometer	though	throttle
oath	thicket	thorough	thwart

wrăth; wrēath; wrēathe; yo͝uths; ōath; ōathe; thē'ŏrў; thêre'fōre or thēre'fōre; thēr mŏm'ē tēr; thĭk'ĕt, a collection of trees or shrubs closely set; thĭēv'ēr ў; thīgh; thĭm'ble; thro͝ugh; thŏr'ŏ͝ugh; thro͝ugh; thou(=a)ght; thrĕat'en; thrŏt'tle; thwart.

Look up the meanings of *theory*, *throttle*, and *thwart*.

The words *bath*, *cloth*, *lath*, *mouth*, *oath*, *path*, *wreath*, and *moth* are aspirates in the singular and sonant in the plural. Noun forms are aspirate; verb forms are sonant; as, "brĕath," "brēathe."

LESSON 122

Grammatical Terms.

abstract	neuter	antecedent	positive
collective	nominative	apposition	comparative
gender	possessive	cardinal	superlative
masculine	objective	ordinal	complement
feminine	declension	descriptive	attribute

ăb'străct'; cŏl lĕc'tĭve; ġĕn'dēr; măs'cū lĭne; fĕm'ĭ nĭne; nu͝ū'tēr; nŏm'ĭ nă tĭve; pŏs sĕss'ĭve; ŏb jĕc'tĭve; dē clĕn'sion; ăn'tē çēd'ent; ăp'pō sĭ'tion; căr'dĭ nal; ôr'dĭ nal (one, two, three, etc., are the cardinal numbers; first, second, third, etc., are the ordinal numbers); dē scrĭp'tĭve.

Look up the remaining words of the lesson in the dictionary, marking them carefully for pronunciation. In studying the

word *comparative*, notice that the third syllable is *a;* observe, also, that the second syllable of *complement* is *ple*, and be careful never to confuse this word with *compliment.*

LESSON 123

"e," as in "eight"; "ī," as in "polīce."

prey	whey	pique	magazine
vein	feint	machine	antique
unfeigned	neigh	intrigue	fatigue
eighth	convey	suite	caprice
veiling	skein	unique	ravine

"ā" is an equivalent of "e"; "ē" is an equivalent of "ī."

. preY; veIn; ŭn feIgnèd′, sincere, real; eIghT(+t)h; veIl′-ĭng, hiding from view; wheY; feInt, a pretense; neIgh; cŏn veY′; skeIn (note carefully the order of the *e* and *i*); măg′à zĭnè′; ăn tīq(=k)uè′, old, out of fashion; fà tīgūè′; cà prīçè′, whim, fancy; rà vīnè′.

Look up the words in the third column in the dictionary, mark them diacritically, and find the meanings of any with which you are not acquainted. The pronunciation of *intrigue* and *suite* should be especially noted.

LESSON 124

Weather.

temperature	extreme	meridian	severe
prevailing	isotherm	humid	inclement
probable	average	altitude	showers
pressure	evaporate	drought	frigid
equable	variable	forecast	precipitation

The Weather Bureau of the National Government places daily, in the postoffices, maps of the United States with weather forecasts indicated.

tĕm′pĕr à tūrè; prē vāIl′ĭng; prŏb′à blè; prĕs(+h)S′ŭrè; ē′quà blè, equal and uniform temperature; mē rĭd′ĭ an; hū′mĭd, damp; ăl′tĭ tūdè; drouGht (do not omit the final *t*), fōrè′cast; sē vērè′; ĭn clĕm′ent, severe, as applied to the weather; show′-ērS; frĭg′ĭd; prē çĭp′ĭ tā′tion, rainfall.

Mark the words in the second column for pronunciation, and then consult the dictionary to find whether your work is correct; also find the meanings of any new words.

LESSON 125

Relating to Education.

tuition	junior	professor	university
instruction	senior	faculty	pedagogue
enrollment	scientific	discipline	college
freshman	classical	principal	assistant
sophomore	diploma	academy	certificate

jūn′i(=y)ōr; sēn′i(=y)ōr; sẹ̄ī′ĕn tĭf′ĭc; clăs′sĭ *cal*; dĭ plō′mȧ; prŏ fĕs′ŏr (there is but one *f* in this word; the abbreviation is *Prof.*); făc′ŭl tў; dĭs′çĭ plĭnẹ, training—correction; prĭn′çĭ *pal* (this word should be carefully distinguished from *principle*, both in spelling and meaning); ȧ căd′ĕ mў; ū′nĭ vẽr′sĭ tў; pĕd′ă gō̄g′ẹ, a schoolmaster (literally, one who leads little children); cŏl′lĕġẹ; ăs sĭst′*ant*; çẽr tĭf′ĭ cătẹ.

Look up the words in the first column, mark them diacritically and find the meanings of those with which you are not familiar. Give the word *sophomore* special attention, noting that it contains three syllables; never shorten it, in spelling or pronunciation.

LESSON 126

Cities of the United States Difficult to Spell.

Roanoke	Kalamazoo	Moline	Natchez
Norfolk	Menomonee	Chautauqua	Tucson
Atlanta	Marietta	Bismarck	Phœnix
Mackinaw	Maumee	Dubuque	Laramie
Marquette	Peoria	Wichita	Spokane

Rō′*a* nōkẹ (Indian—*sea-shell* or *wampum*); Nôr′fo|k; At-lăn′*ta*; Măc|k′ĭ nąẉ (an abbreviation of *Michitimackinac*); Mär q(=k)|ĕtt|ẹ′; Kăl′*a* m*a* zōō′ (Indian—a term derived from stones seen through the water, which, by refraction, look like otters); M*e* nŏm′*o* nēẹ; Mā′rĭ ĕt′*ta*; Mą|u mēẹ′; Pē ō′rĭ *a*;

Năt͟ch'*ez*; Tūk͟sŏn'; Phe͟ē'nĭx; Lăr'*a* mi͟ē; Spō'kăn͟e' (note particularly that the *a* in the last syllable is short).

Place the proper diacritical markings upon the words in the third column. Do not omit the *c* in "*Bismarck.*" *Chautauqua* is a corruption of an Indian phrase meaning "foggy place."

LESSON 127

Unaccented Syllables Ending in a Consonant.

Rule.—When an unaccented syllable ends in a consonant, its vowel, if single, has its regular short sound, sometimes slightly obscured.

panic	pathos	parcel	arrange
secret	afford	silent	companion
muffin	admission	inhabit	complete
zenith	committee	element	conceit
funnel	disappoint	accept	pugilist

When the vowels *e* and *a* are obscured, they are printed in italics.

The vowels in unaccented syllables should not be made too prominent in speech, but the sound of short *u* in the last syllable of such words as *silent* and *element* should be carefully avoided.

păn'ĭc; sē'crĕt; mŭf'fĭn; zē'nĭth, the point of the heavens directly overhead; fŭn'nĕl; pā'thŏs; ăf fōrd'; ăd mĭs'sion; cŏm mĭt'te͟e (note that *m*, *t*, and *e* are doubled); dĭs'ăp point'; păr'*çel*, a package; sī'l*e*nt; ĭn hăb'ĭt; ĕl'ĕ m*e*nt; ăc çĕpt'.

Look up the remaining words in the dictionary, mark them for pronunciation, and find the meanings of any which are new to you.

LESSON 128

In South America.

silvas	tapioca	llama	niter
llanos	condor	jaguar	saltpeter
pampas	toucan	tapir	guano
cocoa	peccary	alligator	chinchilla
cocaine	armadillo	penguin	lasso

sĭl'vȧs, vast woodland plains; llȧ'nōs, extensive plains, with or without vegetation; pȧm'pȧs, vast plains in the central and southern part of the Argentine Republic; cō'cō̤ą; cō'cȧ ĭnę, a bitter, white, crystalline substance used in medicine to relieve pain; llȧ'mȧ, an animal related to the camel; jȧ ḡu(=w)är' (note the order of the *u* and *a* in the second syllable), a large and powerful animal of the cat family; tā'pĭr; ăl'lĭ ḡā'tŏr; pĕn'ḡu(=w)ĭn, a bird; nī'tẽr (also spelled nitre); sąlt'pē'tẽr (or saltpetre), a chemical salt—called either niter or saltpeter; ḡu(=w)ä'nō, a fertilizer found on coasts and islands where seabirds nest; chĭn chĭl'lȧ, a fur-bearing animal a little larger than the squirrel; lăs'sō, a long rope, with a running noose, used in catching cattle.

Look up the words in the second column in the dictionary, marking them carefully for pronunciation, and find the meanings of all with which you are not acquainted.

LESSON 129

Rule for "a" in Unaccented Syllables.

Rule.—When "a" forms or ends an unaccented syllable, it has the short Italian sound.

Cuba	aroma	abate	alkali
America	mania	aorta	across
gala	dialect	area	asthma
cadet	sofa	cupola	cafe
larva	botany	lapel	catarrh

a followed by another vowel is long; as ȧ ē'rĭ *a*l.

ȧ rō'mȧ, pleasant odor; mā'nĭ ȧ, insanity; dī'ȧ lĕct, speech marked by local peculiarities; sō'fȧ; bŏt'ȧ nў, the science which deals with plant life; ȧ bātę', to lessen; ȧ ôr'tȧ, the great artery which carries the blood from the heart to all parts of the body except the lungs; ā'rē ȧ; cū'pō lȧ; lȧ pĕl'; ăl'kȧ lī, soda ash; ȧ crŏsę'; ăsţh'mȧ, a bronchial disease; cȧ'fę'; cȧ tărŗh'.

Mark the first five words in the lesson for pronunciation, using the dictionary to make necessary corrections, and find the meanings of *gala*, *cadet*, and *larva*.

LESSON 130

Dictation and Review. (Oliver Wendell Holmes).

"Truth is *tough.* It will not *break*, like a *bubble*, at a *touch; nay*, you may kick it about all day, like a football, and it will be round and full at *evening.*"

"I find the great thing in this world is not so much where we stand, as in what direction we are *moving:* to reach the port of heaven, we must *sail* sometimes with the wind and sometimes *against* it—but we must sail and not drift nor *lie* at *anchor.*"

"Build *thee* more *stately mansions*, O my soul,
As the swift *seasons* roll!
Leave thy low-*vaulted* past!
Let each new *temple*, *nobler* than the last,
Shut thee from heaven with a dome more vast,
Till thou at length are free,
Leaving thine outgrown shell by life's *unresting* sea."

LESSON 131

Rule for "e," "o," or "u" in Unaccented Syllables.

Rule.—"E," "o," or "u," forming or ending an unaccented syllable, is long, slightly shortened.

duet	theory	degree	numerical
creative	sobriety	veneer	elevate
memento	poetic	supreme	furrow
superior	jocose	provoke	plenteous
notoriety	recline	heroic	rebuke

dū ĕt′, a composition for two performers, vocal or instrumental; crē ā′tĭvẹ, causing to exist; mē mĕn′tō, that which recalls to memory; sū pē′rĭ ōr, higher or greater in excellence; nō′tō rī′ē tў, the quality of being generally known; thē′ō rў, a doctrine or scheme of things; sō brī′ē tў, seriousness; pō ĕt′ĭc; jō cōsẹ′, merry, humorous; rē clīnẹ′; dē grēẹ′; vē nēẹr′, to overlay with a thin layer of a more valuable or beautiful material

for outer finish; sŭ prēmę̀′, highest, greatest; prŏ vōkę̀′, to arouse, to stir up; hĕ rō′ĭc.

Place diacritical markings upon the remaining words, and then, with the aid of the dictionary, correct your work; in addition, find the meanings of any of the words with which you are not familiar.

LESSON 132

Countries and Cities of South America.

Guiana	Bolivia	Brazil	Rio de Janeiro
Venezuela	Paraguay	Bogotá	La Paz
Colombia	Chile	Cayenne	Santiago
Ecuador	Argentina	Carácas	Valparaiso
Peru	Uruguay	Quito	Buenos Ayres

Gu̧ĭ ä′nä; Vĕn′*e* zu(=w)ē′l*a* (Spanish, *little Venice*, so named on account of some Indian villages which the first conquerors found on Lake Maracaybo); Cō lŏm′bĭ ȧ (observe that the second syllable is spelled with an *o*); Ec u(=w)ä dōr′ (Spanish, *equator*, so named from its position under the line); Pe ru̧′; Bō-lĭv′ĭ *a* (named after General Simon *Bolivar*); Pä rä gu(=w)a̧ȳ′; Chĭ′le(=ä); Är′ge̊n tī′nȧ; U̧ ru̧ gu(=w)a̧ȳ′; Brȧ zĭl′ (from the Spanish or Portuguese name of the dye-wood exported from the country); Bō gō tä′; Cȧ̧ȳ ĕnu̧ę̀′; Cä rä′cäs; Qu(=k)ī′tō.

Place the proper diacritical markings upon the remaining words.

LESSON 133

Vowels in Unaccented Syllables Ending in Silent "e."

Rule.—In unaccented syllables ending in silent "e," all vowels except "i" are either long, or long shortened.

speculate	picture	hurricane	selvage
infuse	separate	dotage	illuminate
morose	brimstone	obsolete	miniature
premature	animate	ultimate	prelude
landscape	cyclone	cleavage	populace

pĭc′tūrę; sĕp′ā rātę; brĭm′stōnę, sulphur; ăn′ĭ mātę, to enliven; çȳ′clōnę; hŭr′rĭ cānę; dō′tāġę, the childishness of old age; ŏb′sō lētę, old, out of use; ŭl′tĭ mātę, final; clēăv′ăġę, the act of splitting; sĕl′va(=ĕ)ġę, the edge of cloth which is woven so as to prevent raveling; ĭl lū′mĭ nātę, to make light; mĭn′ĭ ā tūrę (do not omit the *a* in the third syllable when spelling; it may be omitted in pronunciation); prē′lūdę, introduction; pŏp′ū lāçę, the people.

Look up the first five words in the dictionary, mark them diacritically, and find the definitions of those with which you are not familiar.

LESSON 134

"i" in Unaccented Syllables.

Rule.—In unaccented syllables, "i" is usually short.

cubic	magic	emigrate	immigrate
direct	rabid	incentive	elastic
maniac	assassinate	panic	pallid
pumice	narrative	juvenile	origin
licorice	vindictive	firkin	audit

The terminations *-ise*, *-ize*, and *-ite* are usually long, as in *realize*, *appetite*, and *surmise*.

cū′bĭc; dĭ rĕct′; mā′nĭ ăc, a madman; pŭm′ĭçę, a very light, porous, volcanic, slaggy lava; lĭc′ō rĭçę; măġ′ĭc; răb′ĭd, extremely violent; ăs săs′sĭ nātę (note that both *s*'s are doubled), to murder; năr′rā tĭvę, account, story; vĭn dic′tĭvę, revengeful; ĕm′ĭ grātę, to remove from one country or state to another for the purpose of making a home; ĭn çĕn′tĭvę, encouragement; păn′ĭc, a sudden overpowering fright—a general fright concerning financial affairs; jū′vē nĭlę, pertaining to children; fĭr′kĭn, a small wooden vessel or cask.

Mark the remaining words for pronunciation, using the dictionary to find whether your work is correct, and find the definitions of any words which are new to you.

LESSON 135

Words Relating to the Church.

creed	**apostle**	**deacon**	**vicar**
disciple	**canon**	**alms**	**chapel**
psalm	**angel**	**cowl**	**sanctuary**
priest	**anthem**	**sacrament**	**choir**
martyr	**altar**	**ritual**	**cloister**

crēẹd, the principles of a faith; dĭs çī′plẹ, a follower of a faith; ṗsäḷm, a poetical composition of praise; prḭēst; măr′tẏr, one who is put to death for his religion; ȧ pŏs′tḷẹ, one of the twelve disciples of Christ (never allow yourself to confuse this word with *epistle*); căn′ȯn, a church law; ān′ġĕl; ăn′thĕm, a part of the Scriptures set to sacred music; ạl′tăr, the communion table; dēạ′cȯn, a church officer; ämṣ, anything given to relieve the poor; cowl, a monk's hood; săc′rȧ *m*ent, the Lord's Supper; rĭt′ū *a*l, a form of divine service in a particular church.

Look up the remaining words in the dictionary, marking them diacritically, and find the meanings of those with which you are not familiar.

LESSON 136

Newspapers and Printing.

subscription	**renewal**	**circular**	**paging**
editorial	**daily**	**electrotype**	**compositor**
circulation	**weekly**	**galley**	**manuscript**
advertisement	**issue**	**contributor**	**linotype**
mention	**poster**	**subscriber**	**lithograph**

sŭb scrĭp′tion; ĕd′ĭ tō′rĭ *a*l, an article containing the views of the editor; çīr′cū lā′tion; ăd vēr′tĭsẹ *m*ent; mĕn′tion; rē-new(=ū)′*a*l; dāḷ′lў; wēẹk′lў; ĭs(+h)ṣ′ūẹ; pōst′ēr, a large bill to be posted in public places; pā′ġĭng, the marking or numbering of the pages of a book; cŏm pŏṣ′ĭ tōr; măn′ū scrĭpt, written copy; līn′ō tўpẹ; lĭth′ō ġrȧph, a print.

Look up the words in the third column in the dictionary, mark them diacritically, and find the meanings of any which are new to you.

LESSON 137

Dry Goods Store.

prints	**mittens**	**flannel**	**challis**
linen	**calico**	**merino**	**chintz**
hose	**handkerchief**	**alpaca**	**apron**
veiling	**ticking**	**cashmere**	**bonnet**
muslin	**delaine**	**cassimere**	**gingham**

prĭnts, cloth figured by stamping; lĭn′ĕn, cloth made of flax; hōsẹ, stockings; vēḷ′ĭng, a thin fabric for covering the face; mŭs′lĭn, a thin cotton cloth; mĭt′tĕns; ĕăl′ĭ ĕŏ; hăn̤d′kēr chĭef; tĭk′ĭng, a strong, closely woven linen or cotton fabric, of which cases for mattresses for beds are made; dē lā̤n′, a kind of fabric for women's dresses; çhăl′lĭs, a soft and delicate woolen, or woolen and silk; chĭntz(=s), cotton cloth, printed with flowers and other designs, in a number of different colors and often glazed; ā′pro(=ŭr)n; bŏn′nĕt; gĭng′ham.

LESSON 138

Troublesome Words.

against	**between**	**caught**	**horrible**
almost	**burglar**	**drowned**	**neither**
already	**autumn**	**failure**	**listen**
always	**choose**	**field**	**leather**
among	**separate**	**freeze**	**orphan**

ȧ gā(=ĕ)ĺnst′; ąl mōst′; ąl rĕąd′ў; ąl′wăy̆s; ȧ mŏng̃′; bē-twēn′; bûr′glār; ąu̇′tŭm; chōōsẹ; sĕp′ȧ rātẹ (see *a rat* in this word); cąu̇ght; drownẹd (be careful to pronounce this word as one syllable); fā̤l′ūrẹ; fī̤ēld; frēẹzẹ. Notice that there is but one *l* in the following words: *Almost*, *already*, *always*.

Place diacritical markings upon the remaining words, correcting your work with the aid of the dictionary.

LESSON 139

In the Carpenter's Shop

joist	studding	casings	miter joint
scantling	lintel	dimension stuff	rafters
sheathing	flooring	paneling	mortise
shingles	lathing	gables	tenon
clapboards	piece stuff	baluster	battens

joist, a piece of timber laid flat, or nearly so, to which the planks of the floor, or the laths of the ceiling, are nailed; scănt'lĭng, a piece of timber sawed of a small size; shēth'ĭng, material used for covering; shĭn'g'l̆s; clăp(=b)'bo̊rd̆s, the narrow boards, thicker at one edge than at the other, used for weatherboarding the outside of a house; stŭd'dĭng, material for joists; lĭn'tĕl, a horizontal beam over an opening, carrying the weight imposed upon it from above it because of its resistance to a crosswise break; flō̊r'ĭng; lăth'ĭng; p'ĭēc̊ stŭff; cā'sĭng̊s, the framework around doors or windows; dĭ mĕn'sion stŭff; păn'ĕl ĭng; g̃ā'bl̆s; băl'ŭs tẽr.

Look up the remaining words in the dictionary, mark them diacritically, and find the meanings of those with which you are not familiar.

LESSON 140

Dictation and Review. (John Greenleaf Whittier).

"And *prayer* is made and *praise* is given
By all things near and far;
The *ocean looketh* up to heaven,
And *mirrors* every star.
The green earth sends her *incense* up
From many a *mountain* shrine;
From folded leaf and *dewy* cup
She *pours* her *sacred* wine."

"Within our beds awhile we *heard*
The wind that round the *gables roared*,
With now and then a *ruder* shock,
Which made our very *bedsteads* rock.

We heard the *loosened clapboards* tost,
The board-nails *snapping* in the frost;
And on us, *through* the *unplastered* wall,
Felt the light-sifted snow-flakes fall.
But sleep stole on, as sleep will do
When hearts are light and life is new."

LESSON 141

Words with "ie" and "ei."

Rule 6.—

"'I' before 'e,' except after 'c,'
Or when sounded as 'a' as in 'neighbor' and 'weigh.'"

believe	deceit	niece	deceive
piece	perceive	receipt	reprieve
priest	lien	mischief	heinous
receive	ceiling	friend	frontier
frieze	brief	grieve	conceit

The word "*lice*" may aid the pupil in remembering that "e" comes first after "c," and that "i" follows after "l" or any other letter than "c."

bē lī̤ēvē̤'; pī̤ēçē̤; prī̤ēst; rē̤ çēī̤vē̤'; frī̤ēzē̤, any carved band in a building; dē̤ çēī̤t'; pēr çēī̤vē̤'; lī̤ēn, a claim in law; çēī̤l'ĭng; brī̤ēf; nī̤ēçē̤; rē̤ çēī̤p̤t'; mĭs'chĭē̤f; frī̤ĕnd; grī̤ēvē̤. Use the dictionary in finding the meanings of the words in the last column.

LESSON 142

Exceptions to the Rule for "ei" and "ie."

sleight	mullein	heirloom	heir
species	forfeit	seize	seizure
neither	leisure	height	weird
either	surfeit	foreign	seine
heifer	sovereign	financier	counterfeit

slē̤ī̤gh̤t, sleight of hand; spē'ç(+h)ī̤ēs̤; nēī̤'thēr; ēī̤'thēr; hĕī̤f'ēr; mŭl'lē̤ĭn, a troublesome weed; fôr'fē̤ĭt, to lose, or lose

the right to, by some error, fault, offense or crime; lē'g(+h)ūr (be careful to give the long sound to "e" in the first syllable), unoccupied time; sûr'fĭt, to fill to satisfaction or to disgust; sôv'ĕr ĭn; hêr'lōom; sē'zĕ; hĕīght; fôr'ĭn; fĭn'ăn çēr', one acquainted with money matters.

Look up the remaining words, mark them for pronunciation, and find the meanings of those with which you are not familiar.

LESSON 143

The Prefix "mis" means "wrong."

misspell	miscount	mislead	misguidance
misapply	misdeal	misshapen	misappropriate
misbehave	misfit	misstate	misdemeanor
misbelieve	misfortune	mistaken	mispronunciation
miscolor	mishap	misrule	misjudgment

mĭs spĕl'; mĭs'ăp plȳ'; mĭs'bē hāv'; mĭs'bē lēv'; mĭs-cŏl'ŏr; mĭs çount'; mĭs dēl'; mĭs fĭt'; mĭs fôr'tūn; mĭs hăp'; mĭs lēd'; mĭs shāp'ĕn; mĭs stāt'; mĭs tāk'ĕn; mĭs rūl'.

Look up the words in the final column, mark them diacritically, and find the meanings of those with which you are not familiar.

LESSON 144

Signs and Abbreviations.

@	at	Dr.	debtor
acct. or a/c	account	doz.	dozen
Bal.	balance	hhd.	hogshead
bbl. or brl.	barrel	lb.	pound
Cr.	creditor	Pay't	payment
Pd.	paid	Atty.	attorney
per	by	Agt.	agent
Rec'd	received	bls.	bales
yd.	yard	cts. or ct.	cents
ea.	each	c. or cub.	cubic

Business men usually begin the abbreviations for barrel, dozen, pound, etc., with small letters, though it is not considered an error if such abbreviations are capitalized.

LESSON 145

'The Prefix "re" means "back" or "again."

redouble	readmit	recommend	reënforce
remove	reanimate	recommit	regenerate
reclaim	reapply	recreate	reimburse
reaction	rebaptize	recriminate	recompense
readjust	rebuild	reëlect	represent

The *dieresis* (as in reëlect) is used to indicate that both vowels are sounded.

rĕ do͝ŭb′lę; rĕ mo͞vę′; rē clāim′; rĕ ăc′tion; rē′ăd jŭst′; rē′ăd-mĭt′; rĕ ăn′ĭ mātę, to put new life into; rē′ăp plȳ′; rē′băp tīzę′; rē bo͝ŭld′; rĕc′ŏm mĕnd′; rē′cŏm mĭt′; rē′crē ātę′; rĕ crĭm′ĭ nātę, to return one charge with another; rē′ĕ lĕct′.

Mark the words in the fourth column for pronunciation, and find the definitions of those with which you are not familiar, using the dictionary.

LESSON 146

"q" followed by "u."

"qu" usually has the sound of "kw"; "q" is always followed by "u."

sacque	quandary	quaff	quartet
acquaint	quorum	quadrille	quart
quarrel	brusque	quaking	quay
aqueduct	inquire	qualm	queen
squeeze	mosque	quarry	quarantine

săcqu̍ę, an outer garment, with sleeves, worn by women; ăc quāint′ (do not omit the "c" in this word); quar′rĕl; ăq′uĕ dŭct, a channel for conveying water, especially one for supplying large cities with water; squēęzę; quan′dā rȳ (do not omit the "a" in the second syllable), a state of difficulty or doubt; quō′rŭm, such a number of the officers or members of any body as is competent by law or constitution to transact business; brusq(=k)u̍ę, rough and blunt in manner; ĭn quīrę′; mŏsq(=k)u̍ę, a Mohammedan church; quar tĕt′, a set of four

persons who perform a piece of music in four parts; quạr′tŏ, having four leaves to the sheet; qụaɣ(q=k)(a=ē), a wharf formed toward the sea; quēẹn; quạr′*an* tīnẹ′, to compel to remain in a given place to prevent the spread of contagious disease.

Look up the words in the third column in the dictionary, mark them for pronunciation, and find the definitions of those with which you are not familiar.

LESSON 147

The Prefix "dis" means "not," "lacking."

disarm	discontinue	disinfect	displease
dishonest	disallow	disagree	dissimilar
dishonor	disconnect	disengage	disobey
disown	disapproval	disfranchise	dishearten
disunion	discourteous	disinherit	disproportion

The words in the first column, with *disaster*, *discern*, *dissolve*, *disease*, and *dismal*, are the only words in which *dis* is pronounced *diz*.

dĭs′eŏn tĭn′ūẹ; dĭs′ăl low′; dĭs′eŏn nĕct′; dĭs′ăp prọv′*al*; dĭs-eọûr′tẽ ọŭs; dĭs′ĭn fĕct′; dĭs′ā grēẹ′; dĭs′ĕn gāġẹ′; dĭs frăn′chĭsẹ; dĭs′ĭn hĕr′ĭt; dĭs plēạsẹ′; dĭs sĭm′ĭ lār; dĭs′ō bẹɣ′; dĭs hẹärt′ẹn; dĭs′prŏ pōr′tion.

Look up the words in the first column, mark them diacritically, and find the meanings of the words which are new to you.

LESSON 148

"x" (unmarked)="ks"; "x̱" has the sound of "gz."

exit	explain	exist	executive
excel	extra	exhaust	exertion
excite	exile	exhibit	example
exquisite	exclude	exact	exonerate
extreme	excuse	examine	auxiliary

ĕx′ĭt; ĕx(=k) çĕl′; ĕx(=k) çītẹ′; ĕx′quĭ x̱ĭtẹ (note the pronunciation carefully); ĕx trēmẹ′; ĕx̱ ĭst′; ĕx̱ ḥạụst′; ĕx̱ ḥĭb′ĭt;

ĕx ăct'; ĕx ăm'ĭnḛ; ĕx ĕc'ū tĭvḛ; ĕx ēr'tion; ĕx ăm'plḛ; ĕx ŏn'-ēr ātḛ, to clear of something that lies upon one, as an accusation or imputation; a͟u͟x ĭl'i(=y)a rў (note that there is only one *l*), aiding, helping.

Look up the words in the second column, mark them carefully for pronunciation, and find the meanings of any which are new to you.

LESSON 149

Words Relating to Arithmetic.

annexing	varying	approximates	shilling
ciphers	ascending	apothecaries	sovereign
similar	descending	circular	parallel
cisterns	rectangle	longitude	diagonal
linear	breadth	guinea	trapezoid

ăn nĕx'ĭng, adding; çī'phērs; sĭm'ĭ lār; çĭs'tẽrns; lĭn'ē ār; vā'rў ĭng; ăs çĕnd'ĭng; dē sc̣ĕnd'ĭng; rĕc'tăn'glḛ; brĕa͟dth; ăp prŏx'ĭ mātḛs, comes near to exactness; a͟ pŏth'ē cā rĭes, druggists; çĭr'eū lār; lŏn'ġĭ tūdḛ; ġu͟ĭn'ēa͟, an English gold coin (not coined since the issue of sovereigns in 1817).

Mark the remaining words for pronunciation, using the dictionary to find whether your work is correct.

LESSON 150

Dictation and Review. (James Russell Lowell).

"Before man made us *citizens*, great Nature made us men."

"And what is so *rare* as a day in June;
Then, if ever, come *perfect* days."

"New *occasions* teach new *duties;*
Time makes *ancient* good *uncouth;*
They must upward still, and onward,
Who would keep *abreast* of Truth."

"No man was *born* into the world whose work
Is not born with him. There is *always* work
And tools to work *withal*, for those who will;
And *blessed* are the *horny* hands of toil!
The *busy* world *shoves angrily* aside
The man who stands with arms *akimbo* set,
Until occasion tells him what to do;
And he who waits to have his task marked out
Shall die and leave his *errand unfulfilled.*"

LESSON 151

The endings "er," "or," "art," "ard," "ster," "ian," "ist" mean "one who."

loafer	sailor	druggist	braggart
builder	actor	dullard	claimant
forger	servant	musician,	youngster
reporter	trickster	machinist	pianist
editor	librarian	florist	laggard

lōf′ẽr; bŭild′ẽr; fōr′jẽr; rē pōrt′ẽr, one who reports the news for newspapers; ĕd′ĭ tẽr; sā′lẽr; ăc′tẽr; sẽrv′*a*nt; trĭck′stẽr, one who cheats; lĭ brā′rĭ *a*n; drŭg′gĭst; dŭl′lārd, a stupid person; mū′shĭ *a*n; mă chĭn′ĭst; flō′rĭst.

Look up the remaining words, mark them diacritically, and find the definitions of any which are new to you.

LESSON 152

"ti" and "ci"="sh."

patient	sufficient	appreciate	ancient
notion	delicious	precious	auction
caution	condition	nutritious	education
attention	physician	emotion	recitation
suspicion	facial	partial	conscious

sŭf fĭ′c*ie*nt; dē lĭ′cĭŭs; cŏn dĭ′tion; phy′shĭ *a*n; fā′c*ia*l, pertaining to the face; ăp prē′cĭ āte; prĕ′cĭŭs; nū′trĭ tĭŭs, nourishing; ē′mō tion, feeling; pär′t*ia*l; ān′c*ie*nt, very old;

au̯c'tion, a public sale of property to the highest bidder; ĕd'ū cā'tion; rĕç'ĭ tā'tion; cŏn'sci̯ŭs, aware of, having knowledge of one's own thoughts.

LESSON 153

Words Often Mispronounced.

writing	kept	noting	accept
seeking	crept	seeing	except
judging	correct	fighting	object
pudding	defect	helping	perfect
saying	acts	giving	direct

The omission of the "g" in pronouncing the ending "ing," in such words as are given in the first and third columns, and failing to sound the "t" in such words as are found in the second and fourth columns, are not only evidences of carelessness, but often lead to misspelling.

wrīt'ĭng; sēe̯k'ĭng; jŭdg'ĭng; pud'dĭng; sāy'ĭng; nōt'ĭng; sēe̯'ĭng; fīght'ĭng; hĕlp'ĭng; gĭv'ĭng; ăc çĕpt'; ĕx çĕpt'; ŏb'jĕct; pẽr'fĕct; dĭ rĕct'. Notice that the final "e" is dropped when the suffix *ing* is added to *write*, *judge*, *note*, and *give*.

LESSON 154

Words ending in "tion" and "sion."

assertion	dissention	operation	recreation
excursion	discretion	creation	expulsion
ambition	adoption	collision	impression
supplication	oppression	perfection	omission
extension	confession	occasion	delusion

The ending *tion* is always pronounced *shun*. The ending *sion* is pronounced *zhun* when it is preceded by an accented vowel, and *shun* when it is preceded by a consonant of an unaccented syllable.

dĭs sĕn'sion, quarrel; dĭs crē'tion, carefulness; ă dŏp'tion; ŏp prĕs'sion, the act of treating cruelly; cŏn fĕs'sion, the admission of a debt or crime; ŏp'ẽr ā'tion; crē ā'tion, the act

of causing to exist; cŏl lĭ'sion (note that there is only *one* "s"); pēr fĕc'tion; ŏc cā'sion; rĕc'rē ā'tion, amusement, sport; ĕx pŭl'sion, the act of driving or forcing out; ĭm prĕs'sion; ō mĭs'sion (notice that there is only *one* "m"); dē lū'sion, deception, a misleading of the mind.

LESSON 155

Suffix "ize" means "to make."

sterilize	idolize	fertilize	generalize
vaporize	itemize	vocalize	victimize
economize	realize	crystallize	scandalize
patronize	agonize	italicize	civilize
symbolize	legalize	neutralize	apologize

stĕr'ĭl īzẹ; vā'pŏr īzẹ; ē cŏn'ō mīzẹ; păt'rŏn īzẹ (be careful to pronounce with the short sound of "a"); sym'bŏl īzẹ; fēr'tĭ līzẹ; vō'*c*al īzẹ; cry's't*a*l līzẹ (be careful to double the "l" in this word); ĭ tăl'ĭ çīzẹ; nẹū'tr*a*l īzẹ; ġĕn'ēr*a*l īzẹ; vĭc'tĭm īzẹ; scăn'd*a*l īzẹ; çĭv'ĭ līzẹ; ą pŏl'ō ġīzẹ.

Look up the words in the second column, mark them carefully for pronunciation, and find the meanings of those with which you are not familiar.

LESSON 156

"i" with the sound of "y" in "yes," as in "onion."

opinion	pavilion	genial	onion
million	convenient	familiar	courtier
peculiar	genius	warrior	auxiliary
companion	behavior	dominion	millionaire
pinion	battalion	trillion	valiant

This sound of "i" is unmarked and is sometimes called the "consonant sound of i" and sometimes called "i sub-vocal."

pą vĭl'ĭon, a large tent; cŏn vēn'i*e*nt; ġēn'ĭŭs, talent; bē hāv'-ĭŏr; băt tăl'ĭon, a body of troops; ġēn'ĭ*a*l, kindly; fą mĭl'ĭār; wąr'ṛĭŏr, an experienced soldier; dŏ mĭn'ĭon; trĭl'ḷĭon, a million millions; ŏn'ĭon; cō'ṛt'ĭēr, one who is in attendance at the

court of a prince; a͟u͟x͟ĭl'ĭa ry̆, helping, aiding; mĭl'lĭon âĭr', a person worth a million dollars or more; văl'ĭant, brave. Notice carefully that there is but one "l" in the following words: *Pavilion, battalion, familiar, auxiliary,* and *valiant.*

Mark the words in the first column for pronunciation, using the dictionary to correct your work, and find the meaning of the word *pinion.*

LESSON 157

Double "l" and Single "l."

befall	impel	foretell	expel
refill	install	excel	extol
repel	unwell	recall	withal
compel	dispel	rebel	till
befell	misspell	propel	until

bē fa͟ll'; rē fĭll'; rē pĕl'; cŏm pĕl'; bē fĕll'; ĭm pĕl'; ĭn sta͟ll'; ŭn wĕll'; dĭs pĕl'; mĭs spĕll'; fōr tĕll'; ĕx çĕl'; rē ca͟ll'; rē bĕl'; prō pĕl'.

Place the proper diacritical markings on the words in the final column, using the dictionary, and find the meanings of *extol* and *withal.*

LESSON 158

Sounds of "n," "n̲," and "N."

anger	limekiln	hymn	solemn
conquer	damn	uncle	autumn
elongate	en route	en masse	ankle
anxious	annul	condemn	wrinkle
canker	bon ton	column	banquet

The sound of "n" unmarked is its usual sound, as in "on," "no," "nine," etc. The sound of "n̲"="ng." "N" (capital) has no sound of its own, but indicates that the vowel preceding it has its French sound. "Entree" is pronounced as if spelled ăng'trē. Note that "n" after "m" at the end of a word is silent.

ăn'gẽr; cŏn'qu(=k)ẽr; ē lŏn'gātę, to make longer; ăn'x(=k)'-i(=sh)ŭs; căn'kẽr; hŷmn; ŭn'clę; e(=ă)n măsqę', in a body; cŏn dĕmn'; cŏl'ŭmn; sŏl'ĕmn; aw'tŭmn (note that the names of the seasons are not capitalized); ăn'klę; wrĭn'klę; băn'quĕt.

Look up the words in the second column, mark them diacritically and find the definitions of those with which you are not familiar.

LESSON 159

Architecture.

temples	veranda	balustrade	Ionic
frieze	veneer	buttress	cornice
monastery	lattice	composite	architrave
vault	lavatory	Corinthian	amphitheater
gallery	arcade	Gothic	minaret

tĕm'plęs; frīęzę, any sculptured or richly ornamented band in a building; mŏn'ăs tĕr ў, a convent; vault; găl'lĕr ў; vē răn'dȧ; vē'nēęr'; lăt'tĭçę; lăv'ȧ tō rў, a place for washing; ar cādę', a long arched building or gallery; băl'ŭs trādę; bŭt'-trĕsq, a projecting mass of masonry used for support or for ornamentation; cŏm pŏs'ĭtę, a combination of the Ionic order of architecture grafted on the Corinthian; Cō rĭn'thĭ an, an order of architecture invented by the Greeks (illustrations of Corinthian and Ionic columns will be found in the dictionary); Gŏth'ĭc, a style of architecture.

LESSON 160

Dictation and Review. (William Cullen Bryant).

"Truth crushed to *earth* shall rise *again;*
The *eternal* years of God are hers;
But *Error* wounded *writhes* in pain
And dies *among* his *worshippers.*"

"And look at the broad-faced sun, how he smiles,
On the *dewy* earth that smiles in his ray,
On the *leaping* waters and gay young *isles*—
Ay, look, and he'll smile thy *gloom* away,"

"The groves were God's first temples. Ere man learned
To *hew* the shaft and lay the *architrave*
And spread the roof above them; ere he framed
The lofty *vault*, to gather and roll back
The sound of *anthems;* in the darkling wood,
Amid the cool and silence, he *knelt* down,
And *offered* to the *Mightiest solemn* thanks
And *supplication.*"

LESSON 161

The Use of the Hyphen.

anywhere	forasmuch	wild goose	looking-glass
everything	unforeseen	to-day	rocking-chair
something	sometimes	to-morrow	morning-glory
wherein	oftentimes	to-night	forget-me-not
inasmuch	meantime	good-bye	whip-poor-will

The first eleven words are compound words, but they do not have the hyphen. Note that the words *wild goose* are separate words, but that when used adjectively, as in *wild-goose chase*, the hyphen is used.

a(=ŏ)n′y̆ whêrẹ̊; ẽv′ẽr y̆ thĭng′; sȯmẹ̊′thĭng; whêrẹ̊ ĭn′; ĭn′ăs̱ mŭch′; fôr′ăs̱ mŭch′; ŭn′fōrẹ̊ sēẹ̊n′; sȯmẹ̊′tīmẹ̊s̱; ȯf′tẹ̊n-tīmẹ̊s̱′; mēẹ̊n′tīmẹ̊′; wīld gōōsẹ̊; tọ-dāy̆′; tọ-mȯr′rō̆w; tọ-nīght′; gō̆od′bȳẹ̊′ (a contraction of *God be with ye*).

Place the proper diacritical markings upon the remaining words of the lesson.

LESSON 162

At the Shoemaker's.

awl	slippers	calfskin	morocco
sole	gaiters	buckskin	cordovan
vamp	legging	chamois	counter
heel	russets	cobbler	dongola
uppers	enameled	pegged	cement

a͡wl; sōl͡e; văмp, the upper of a shoe; hē͡el; ŭp′pēr͡s; slĭp′pēr͡s; gā͡i′tēr͡s; lĕg′gĭnḡ; rŭs′sĕts; ĕn ăm′ĕl͡ed; cā͡lf′skĭn′; bŭ͡ck′skĭn′; ç͡hăm′o͡is; e͡ŏb′blēr; pĕḡg͡ed.

Look up the words in the last column in the dictionary, mark them for pronunciation, and find the meanings of *morocco*, *cordovan*, and *dongola*.

LESSON 163

Words Often Mispronounced.

often	progress	piazza	launch
hearth	patriot	preface	whistle
juvenile	direct	necessary	duty
perfume	soldier	entire	stupid
pianist	library	idea	recess

ŏf′t͡en; h͡eärth; jū′vē nĭl͡e; pēr′fūm͡e; pĭ an′ĭst; prŏḡ′rĕs͡s; pā′trĭ ŏt; dĭ rĕct′; sōl′d͡i(=j)ēr; lī′brā rў; lä͡unch; whĭs′t͡l͡e; dū′tў; stū′pĭd; rē çĕs͡s′.

Mark the words in the third column for pronunciation, and then consult the dictionary to find whether your work has been correctly done.

LESSON 164

Suffix "ful" means "full of."

awful	painful	eventful	wakeful
tuneful	bountiful	changeful	spoonful
direful	cheerful	heedful	cupful
rueful	doubtful	peaceful	useful
skillful	fitful	forceful	dutiful

Note that the suffix "ful" has but one "l." The syllable "ly" may be added to many of the words, which gives two "l's," as in "skillfully," "tunefully," etc.

a͡w′ful; tūn͡e′fu͡l; dīr͡e′fu͡l, full of terror; ru͡e′fu͡l; skĭll′fu͡l;

ĕvĕnt′fụl; chāngḛ′fụl; hēḛd′fụl; pēạçḛ′fụl; fōrçḛ′fụl; wākḛ′fụl; spoōn′fụl; cŭp′fụl; ûsḛ′fụl; dū′tĭ fụl.

Look up the words in the second column, marking them diacritically.

LESSON 165

Detached Possessions of the United States, their Cities and Peoples.

Philippines	Juneau	Klondike	Tutuila
Guam	Skagway	San Juan	Manua
Hawaii	Sitka	Honolulu	Pago Pago
Porto Rico	Yukon	Manila	Filipinos
Alaska	Nome	Luzon	Igorrote

Phĭl′ĭp ƥĭnḛs; Gu(=w)ăm; Hä wạī′ī; Pōr′tō Rī′cō; Â lăs′ka; Klŏn′dīkḛ; Săn J(=h) ụ ăn′; Hō′nō lụ′lụ; Ma nĭl′a; Lụ zōn′; Tụ tui(=wī)′lä; Mä nụ′ä; Pä′gō Pä′gō; Fĭl′ĭ pĭn′ōs; Ĭ′gŏr rō′tẹ. Note carefully that there is but one "l" in *Philippines*, but that the "p" is doubled; while neither the "l" nor the "p" in *Filipinos* is doubled.

Place the proper diacritical markings on the words in the second column.

LESSON 166

Reptiles.

snake	terrapin	salamander	viper
lizard	newt	chameleon	cobra
tadpole	iguana	rattlesnake	boa constrictor
turtle	crocodile	copperhead	moccasin
tortoise	alligator	adder	anaconda

snākḛ; lĭz′ārd; tăd′pōlḛ; tûr′tlḛ; tôr′tḛĭsḛ; tĕr′rạ pĭn; new(=ū)t; ĭ gu(=w)ä′nạ; crŏc′ŏ dīlḛ; ăl′lĭ gā′tŏr; săl′ạ măn′dēr; cḥạ mē′lē ŏn; răt′tlḛ snākḛ; cŏp′pēr hĕạd′; ăd′dēr. Pictures of the reptiles named in this lesson will be found in the dictionary.

Mark the words in the final column for pronunciation, and then, with the aid of the dictionary, correct your work.

LESSON 167

Gems and Precious Stones.

opal	onyx	emerald	cameo
ruby	beryl	diamond	intaglio
pearl	jasper	amethyst	carnelian
topaz	turquoise	sardonyx	tourmaline
garnet	sapphire	chalcedony	carbuncle

In olden times gems were given meanings which are still recognized by some in making gifts. Ō′pal (pure thoughts); ru′by (cheerfulness—supposed to warn the wearer of impending danger by changing color); pēarl (purity and innocence); tō′păz (fidelity); gär′nĕt (fidelity in every engagement); ĕm′-ẽr ald (success); dī′a mond (pride—concord between husband and wife); ăm′ē thyst (peace of mind); săr′dō nyx; el al çĕd′ō ny; eăm′ē ō; în tăgl′i(=y)ō; eär nēl′i(=y)an; tur′ma lin; eär′-bun el.

Mark the words in column two diacritically, consulting the dictionary to find whether your work is correct. Onyx is said to be the symbol of reciprocal love; turquoise, success and happiness—preservation from contagion; sapphire, purity.

Many of the derivations of these words are of interest. Opal is from the Sanskrit for *rock, stone, precious stone;* ruby is from a Latin word meaning *reddish;* garnet is from the Latin word for *pomegranate,* so called from its resemblance in color and shape to the seeds of the pomegranate; onyx, from the Greek word for *claw,* a *finger nail,* and hence, from its color, a *yellowish* precious stone, a *veined gem;* beryl, from an Arabian word for *crystal;* turquoise, from the Latin for *Turkey,* so called because it first came from Turkey; diamond, from a Greek word meaning the *hardest iron* or *steel;* amethyst, from the Greek for *without drunkenness,* from its supposed potency as a remedy for drunkenness; sardonyx, the Greek for a *Sardinian* veined gem; chalcedony, from *Chalcedon,* a town in Asia Minor; intaglio, from an Italian word meaning to *engrave* or *carve;* carnelian, from the German for *fleshy,* so called from its flesh-red color; tour-

maline, from a name given to the stone in Ceylon; carbuncle, from the Latin for *a little coal*, a bright kind of precious stone.

LESSON 168

Number.

Singular or Plural		Plural Only	
deer	odds	alms	nuptials
sheep	wages	scissors	victuals
trout	series	tweezers	pinchers
hose	amends	snuffers	ethics
gross	vermin	bellows	statistics

dēȩr; shēȩp; trout; hōsȩ; grōssȩ; ŏdȡs; wā′ġĕs; sē′rį̄ēs; ȧ mĕndȿ′; vēr′mĭn; ä̆lmȿ; sȼĭȿ′ġōrȿ; twēȩ′zērȿ; snŭff′ĕrȿ; bĕl′lo͝wȿ.

Look up the remaining words in the dictionary, mark them for pronunciation, and find the definitions of any with which you are not acquainted.

LESSON 169

Difficult Words.

conscious	pursuit	busily	picture
precious	persuade	wholly	succeed
proceed	separate	shipwrecked	waist
commence	possession	collar	cease
resource	delicate	pitcher	incidentally

cŏn′sȼį(+h)o͝ŭs; prĕ′çį(+h)o͝ŭs; prŏ çēȩd′; cŏm mĕnçȩ′; rē-sōo͝rçȩ′; pûr sūį̆t′; pēr su(=w)ādȩ′; sĕp′ȧ rātȩ; pŏȿ ġĕs′sion (note that the "s" is doubled in both cases); dĕl′ĭ cȧtȩ; bu(=ĭ)ȿ′ĭ lў; whōl′lў; shĭp′wrĕȼkȩd(=t)′; cŏl′lăr; pĭt̆ch′ĕr.

Mark the remaining words diacritically, using the dictionary to correct your work, and find the meaning of *incidentally*.

LESSON 170

Dictation and Review. (Nathaniel Hawthorne).

"Happiness in this world, when it comes, comes *incidentally*. Make it the object of *pursuit*, and it leads us a *wild-goose* chase and is never *attained*."

"The *whole* value of the recovered *treasure*, plate, *bullion*, *precious* stones, and all, was *estimated* at more than two *millions* of dollars. It was *dangerous* even to look at such a vast amount of wealth. A sea *captain*, who had *assisted* Phips in the enterprise, *utterly* lost his reason at the sight of it. He died two years afterward, still *raving* about the treasures at the *bottom* of the sea. It would have been better for this man if he had left the *skeletons* of the *shipwrecked Spaniards* in quiet *possession* of their wealth."

LESSON 171

From the Editorial Page of the Daily Paper.

maxim	callous	pursuance	maintain
aspirations	committee	visionary	impelled
assassination	undeniable	privileges	plausible
perpetuate	apologizing	monopolies	resigned
exaggerate	credentials	principles	inaccuracies

căl′l̤ŭs; cŏm mĭt′tē̤ (notice that the "m," "t," and "e" are doubled); ŭn′dē nī′ȧ blē̤, not to be disputed; ȧ pŏl′ō ġīz′ĭnḡ; crē dĕn′tiȧls, those things which give a title to credit or confidence; pûr sū′anç̤, a following out or after; vĭ′si(=zh)ŏn ȧ rў, fanciful, unreal; prĭv′ĭ lĕḡ ĕs̤ (notice the spelling very carefully; the second syllable is "i"); mŏ nŏp′ō lī̤s̤, combinations of traders which control the sale of commodities; prĭn′çĭ plē̤s̤; mȧ̤n tā̤n′; ĭm pĕl′l̤ēd′; plą̤′s̤ĭ blē̤, apparently right or reasonable; rē s̤ī̤gnēd′; ĭn ăc′cū rȧ çĭ̤s̤, errors.

Look up the words in the first column, mark them for pronunciation, and find their meanings.

LESSON 172

From the Advertising Pages of the Daily Paper.

bargain	seersucker	challenge	repaired
prettiest	jardinière	comparison	hosiery
patterns	manicure	special	refrigerators
cheviots	warranted	cutting	veterinary
crochet	easel	announcement	upholstery

băr′ga(=ĕ)in; pre(=ĭ)t′tĭ ĕst; păt′tẽrns; chĕv′ĭ ôts, woolen cloths for men's clothing; crô çhe′; chăl′lĕnġe; cŏm păr′ĭ sŏn; spĕ′ci*a*l; cŭt′tĭng; ăn nounçe′m*e*nt, notice; rẽ pâ′rẽd′; hō′si(=zh)ẽr ў; rẽ frĭġ′ẽr ā′tōrs, devices for keeping food and other articles cool; vĕt′ẽr ĭ nā rў, relating to the treatment of the diseases of domestic animals; ŭp hōl′stẽr ў, the business or work of furnishing rooms, etc., with hangings, coverings, cushions, etc.

Look up the words in column two, mark them diacritically, and find their definitions.

LESSON 173

From the Advertising Pages.

implements	stationery	balances	glazier
underwear	aluminum	atomizer	securities
ammunition	amateur	cigarette	plaques
chemicals	artificial	essence	cylinders
saddles	clevises	doilies	syringes

ĭm′plẽ m*e*nts; ŭn′dẽr wẽâr′; ăm′mŭ nĭ′tion; ch*e*m′ĭ c*a*ls; săd′dlẽs; stā′tion ẽr ў, writing materials; ā lū′mĭ nŭm, a white, very light metal; ăm′ā tẽur′, one who pursues any study or art for pleasure, but not for profit; ăr′tĭ fĭ′ci*a*l, not natural; clĕv′ĭs ẽs, parts of the tongues of plows or wagons, used to attach them to draft chains, whiffletrees, etc.; băl′*a*nç ẽs; ăt′ôm ĭ′zẽr, an instrument for reducing a liquid to spray for cooling, perfuming, etc.; çĭg′ā rẽtt′es′; ĕs′s*e*nçe, perfume; doi′lĭes, small napkins.

Mark the remaining words for pronunciation, using the dictionary, and find the meanings of those which are new to you.

LESSON 174

From the Want Column of the Daily Paper.

manager	stenographer	frontage	massage
contractor	correspondence	adjacent	specialist
optician	acquainted	barreled	chiropodist
bottler	preferred	tenant	mattresses
fitter	conveniences	competent	miscellaneous

măn′ā jĕr; ĕŏn trăc′tŏr; ŏp tĭ′cian, one who fits eyes with glasses; bŏt′tlĕr; fĭt′tĕr; stĕ nŏg′rā phĕr, a shorthand writer; cŏr′rĕ spŏnd′ençe (notice that the suffix is "ence"), intercourse between persons by means of letters; ăc quāint′ĕd; prĕ fērred′; cŏn vēn′i(=y)en çes; frŏnt′ăge, the extent of front; ăd jā′çent, near, next; băr′rĕled; tĕn′ant; cŏm′pĕ tent, capable, fit.

Mark the remaining words for pronunciation, correcting your work with the aid of the dictionary, and find the meanings of those with which you are not familiar.

LESSON 175

In the Furniture Store.

suite	corduroy	rocker	chiffonier
velours	antique	Davenport	commode
upholstered	mahogany	ornamental	cabinets
couches	divan	mantel	tabouret
tapestries	Morris	fasteners	rattan

su(=w)ītes, a set, as of furniture; ve lo͝urs′, a velvety fabric; ŭp hōl′stēred; couch′ĕs; tăp′ĕs trīes, embroideries; côr′dū roy′; ăn tīq(=k)ued′, old, old-fashioned; mā hŏg′ā nў; dĭ văn′, a large, low sofa or couch; Mŏr′rĭs (the chair invented by the English inventor of this name); rŏck′ĕr; Dăv′ĕn pōrt (from the name of the original maker), a kind of small writing table; ôr′nā mĕn′tal; măn′tel, a shelf above a fireplace; fās′tĕn ērs.

Look up the remaining words in the dictionary, mark them diacritically, and find the meanings of those with which you are not acquainted.

LESSON 176

At a Baseball Game.

pitcher	bleachers	innings	league
catcher	hitter	champion	umpire
fielder	bases	batting	visitors
center	tallies	support	earned
coaching	striking	sacrifice	scores

blēa̤ch′ẽrs; hĭt′tẽr; bās′ĕs; tăl′lĭe̤s; strīk′ĭng; ĭn′nĭngs; chăm′pĭ ŏn; băt′tĭng; sŭp pōrt′; săc′rĭ fīc(=z)e̤; lēa̤gu̬e̤; ŭm′pīre̤; vĭs′ĭt ŏrs; ẽa̤rne̤d; scōre̤s.

Place the proper diacritical markings upon the first five words of the lesson, using the dictionary.

LESSON 177

Meaning Distinguished by Accent.

accent	expert	digest	object
invalid	compact	perfect	incense
abstract	gallant	converse	frequent
minute	compound	contest	ferment
convict	produce	insult	precedent

ăc′çĕnt′, a mark to indicate pronunciation (noun); ăc çĕnt′, to utter or to mark with accent (verb); ĭn văl′ĭd, having no force or effect; ĭn′vă lĭd, one weakened by sickness; ăb′străct′, (noun) a summary, as of a book or statement; ăb străct′, (verb) to take away; mĭn′u(=ĭ)te̤, the sixtieth part of an hour; mĭ nūte′, very small; cŏn′vĭct, one lawfully sentenced to punishment for some crime (noun); cŏn vĭct′, to prove or find guilty of an offense or crime charged (verb); dī′ġĕst, a summary of laws (noun); dĭ ġĕst′, to work over and classify—to prepare the food for conversion into blood (verb); pẽr′fĕct, faultless

(adjective); pẽr fĕct', to make perfect—to finish (verb); cŏn-vẽrs', to talk (verb); cŏn'vẽrse, conversation (noun); cŏn tĕst', to dispute (verb); cŏn'tĕst, earnest dispute—competition—conflict (noun); ĭn'sŭlt, abuse (noun); in sŭlt', to abuse (verb); ŏb jĕct', to oppose in words or argument (verb); ŏb'jĕct, something that may be seen or felt (noun); ĭn'çĕnse, the materials used for the purpose of producing perfume when burned (noun); ĭn çĕns', to provoke (verb); frē quĕnt', to visit often (verb); frē'quent, happening often (adjective); fẽr'ment, that which causes to ferment (noun); fẽr mĕnt', to cause fermentation in (verb); prĕç'ē dent, an example (noun); prē çēd'ent, going before (adjective).

Proceed similarly with the words in the second column, using the dictionary.

LESSON 178

Civil Service Test.

sugar	breadth	guess	people
pledge	sheet	threat	require
cashier	easily	diamond	grease
figure	frontier	visit	answer
carrying	patience	repair	exist

Many of the positions under the United States Government are obtained by passing Civil Service examinations. The above is a sample list of words used as a test for the third grade in the Civil Service. There are three grades established: The first grade is the most difficult, the second grade is less difficult, and the third grade is the easiest. Besides spelling, candidates in the third grade are tested in arithmetic, letter writing, penmanship, and copying from plain copy.

The words are dictated with definitions, as follows:

Sugar: A sweet substance made from the sugar cane, or other plants. *Pledge:* Something given as security. *Cashier:* One who has charge of money. *Figure:* A mark

representing a number. *Carrying:* Conveying or transporting in any way. *Breadth:* The measure from side to side. *Sheet:* Cloth or paper made in one body or piece. *Easily:* Without difficulty or much effort. *Frontier:* The border or limits of a country. *Patience:* The state or quality of being able to bear or wait. *Guess:* An attempt to hit upon the truth by a random judgement. *Threat:* The expression of an intention to inflict injury or harm. *Diamond:* A precious gem. *Visit:* To go to see; as, to visit a friend. *Repair:* To mend or make over; as, to repair clothes. *People:* The body of persons composing a nation; as, the American people. *Require:* To insist upon having; to be in need of *Grease:* Soft animal fat. *Answer:* To reply to; as, to answer a letter. *Exist:* To live; as, to exist in poverty.

s(+h)u̧g′ār; plĕd̨ge̊; căsh i̊ēr′; fĭg′ūre̊; căr′rў ĭnḡ; brĕådth; she̊e̊t; ēås′ĭ lў; pēo̊′ple̊; re̊ quīre̊′; ḡrēåse̊; ăn′swe̊r; ĕx̱′ĭst.

LESSON 179

"im," "il," "ig," and "ir," are forms of "in," and mean "not."

impure	illiberal	ignoble	irresolute
impatient	illogical	ignominy	irreverent
immortal	illegal	ignore	irregular
impossible	illiterate	ignorance	irrevocable
impartial	illimitable	ignominious	irresistible

ĭm pūre̊′; ĭm pā′tient; ĭm môr′*tal*, not subject to death; ĭm pŏs′sĭ ble̊; ĭm păr′ti*al*; ĭl lĭb′ēr *al*; ĭl lŏg′ĭ c*al*, not according to the rules of sound reasoning; ĭl lē′ḡ*al*; ĭl lĭt′ēr ăte̊, not lettered or taught—ignorant; ĭl lĭm′ĭt a ble̊; ĭg nō′ble̊; ĭg′nō mĭn ў; public disgrace or dishonor; ĭg nōre̊′; ĭg′nōr *anç*e̊; ĭg′nō mĭn′ĭ o̊ŭs, dishonorable, shameful.

Mark the remaining words diacritically, using the dictionary to find whether your words are correct, and find the definitions of any with which you are not familiar.

LESSON 180

Dictation and Review. (Henry Wadsworth Longfellow).

"Whene'er a *noble deed* is *wrought*,
Whene'er is spoken a noble *thought*,
Our hearts in glad *surprise*
To higher *levels* rise."

"Nor *deem* the *irrevocable* Past
As *wholly* wasted, wholly *vain*,
If, *rising* on its *wrecks*, at last,
Something nobler we *attain*."

"In the elder days of Art
Builders wrought with greatest care
Each *minute* and *unseen* part;
For the gods see *everywhere*."

"Silently, one by one, in the infinite *meadows* of heaven,
Blossomed the lovely stars, the *forget-me-nots* of the *angels*."

SEVENTH GRADE

LESSON 181

Financial.

finance	credit	capital	debtor
money	premium	specie	promissory
teller	indorse	balance	coupon
collection	remittance	cashier	negotiable
currency	interest	deficit	financial

fī năn'çẹ̈, public money; mŏn'ẹ̈y; tĕll'ẽr, one who receives and pays out money at a bank; cŏl lĕc'tion; cŭr'rĕn çy; crĕd'ĭt; prē'mĭ ŭm; ĭn dôrsẹ̈', to write one's name on the back of a note or check; rē mĭt'*t*anç̈e; ĭn'tẽr ĕst; căp'ĭ t*a*l; spē'-ç(+h)ĭẹ̈, coin; băl'*a*nç̈e; dĕf'ĭ çĭt, a falling short.

Look up the remaining words in the dictionary, mark them for pronunciation, and learn their meanings.

LESSON 182

Rule 7.—Silent "e" final is dropped before a suffix beginning with a vowel.

bride	bridal	fleece	fleecy
freeze	freezing	sale	salable
come	coming	pledge	pledging
shape	shaping	blame	blamable
deplore	deplorable	write	writing
believe	believing	argue	arguing
drive	driving	imagine	imagining
remove	removing	advise	advising
change	changing	continue	continuing
plunge	plunging	make	making

LESSON 183

Exceptions to the Rule

[1] hoe	hoeing	[6] springe	springing
[2] shoe	shoeing	[7] swinge	swingeing
[3] toe	toeing	[8] tinge	tingeing
[4] dye	dyeing	[9] mile	mileage
[5] singe	singeing	[10] peace	peaceable

The *e* is retained in the first three cases to guard against mispronunciation. In the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth cases the *e* is retained to distinguish these words from *dying*, *singing*, *springing*, *swinging*, and *tinging*. (9) There seems to be no good reason for this exception to the rule, and the word is often written *milage*. (10) *c* and *g* before *e*, *i*, or *y*, are usually soft (having the sound of *s* and *j*), and are hard (having the sound of *k* and *g̈*) in all other cases. If the *e* were not retained, the word would be pronounced "pēa̤c'a bl̤." A number of words are given in the next lesson which retain the *e* to keep the *c* or *g* soft.

Look up the meanings of (5), (6), (7), and (8) in the dictionary.

LESSON 184

Exceptions to the Rule—"e" retained to keep "c" and "g" soft.

traceable	pledgeor	discourageable	manageable
damageable	advantageous	pronounceable	changeable
umbrageous	gaugeable	courageous	serviceable
divorceable	chargeable	marriageable	mortgageor
outrageous	lodgeable	vengeance	noticeable

Note what the pronunciation of each word would be if the *e* were omitted.

Look up in the dictionary the words *umbrageous* and *mortgageor*, and any other words with which you are unfamiliar. *Mortgageor* is also spelled *mortgagor*.

LESSON 185

The Suffixes "le," "cle," and "cule" mean "little."

manacle	corpuscle	ventricle	animalcule
pinnacle	radicle	cuticle	molecule
particle	pellicle	carbuncle	reticule
article	barnacle	icicle	globule
canticle	auricle	follicle	stopple

măn'ȧ cl̤, from *manus*, meaning hand, hence, literally a little hand—present meaning a handcuff; pĭn'nȧ cl̤, from *pinna*, meaning feather, literally, a small feather—present meaning, sharp-pointed spire or gable; pär'tĭ cl̤, a little part; är'tĭ cle, from *artus*, a joint, literally, a little joint—present meaning, a distinct part of anything; căn'tĭ cl̤, from *cantus*, a song—a little song; côr'pŭs çl̤, from *corpus*, a body—a little body; răd'ĭ cl̤, from *radix*, a root—a little root; pĕl'lĭ cl̤, from *pellis*, skin—a little skin or film; băr'nȧ cl̤—a little mussel; ą̣u'rĭ cl̤, from *auris*, the ear—the external ear.

Look up the derivations of the remaining words in the dictionary. Many of the original meanings will be found interesting.

LESSON 186

Words Often Mispronounced.

adept	bicycle	catsup	levee
adult	bravo	decade	parole
aged	brooch	diploma	patriot
agile	cafe	diplomat	patriotic
bade	canine	lyceum	apricot

ȧ dĕpt', one skilled in anything; ȧ dŭlt'; ā'ged (adjective); bădz̤; bī'çў cl̤; brä'vō; brōo̤ch, a piece of jewelry; cȧ fe(=ă)', a coffee-house or restaurant; cȧ nīn̤', one of the dog family; căt'sŭp; dĕc'ădz̤, a period of ten years; dĭ plō'mȧ; dĭp'lō măt, one skilled in diplomacy; lў̄ çē'ŭm.

Look up the remaining words in the dictionary, mark them for pronunciation, and learn their meanings.

LESSON 187

Geography of the British Isles.

Great Britain	Thames	Greenwich	Killarney
Ireland	Mersey	Windsor	firths
Orkney	Westminster	Canterbury	borough
Hebrides	Glasgow	Trafalgar	commons
Liverpool	Edinburgh	Chelsea	parliament

Grēāt Brĭt′*a*i̯n; Īr′*l*and (Gaelic—the *western isle*); Ôrk′nĕɣ (Gaelic—*the isle of the whales*); Hĕb′rĭ dēs; Lĭv′*er* pōōl; Tha(=ĕ)mes; Mĕr′si̯ĕɣ; Wĕst′mĭn′st*er*; Glăs′gō̆ɯ (probably from a Celtic word meaning *dark ravine*, in allusion to the locality in which the cathedral is situated); Ĕd′*in* bŭr gh(=ŏ); Grĕe̯n′ɯĭch(ch=j); Wĭnd′s*or*; Căn′t*er* bu(u=ĕ)r ɣ; Chĕl′sēa.

Place the proper diacritical markings upon the remaining words, using the dictionary, and find the meanings of those with which you are not familiar.

LESSON 188

Some Names Found in Westminster Abbey.

Pitt	Dickens	Shakespeare	Elizabeth
Watts	Livingstone	Andre	Dryden
Darwin	Macaulay	Herschel	Lytton
Newton	Goldsmith	Wordsworth	Campbell
Wesley	Milton	Chaucer	Longfellow

Pĭt; Watts; Dăr′wĭn; New(=ū)′t*o*n; Wĕs′lĕɣ; Shāke̯s′pēa̯re̯; Ăn′dre(e=ă); Hĕr′sche*l*; Wō̆rds′wō̆rth; Cha̯ɯ′cēr; Ê liz′*a* bĕth; Drȳ′d*e*n; Lȳt′t*o*n; Căm̐p′bell; Lŏng′fĕl′lō̆ɯ.

Place the proper diacritical markings upon the words in the second column.

Can you tell something about each of these noted people?

LESSON 189

Troublesome Words.

purpose	smooth	scenery	spectacle
propose	enduring	supreme	religion
transmitting	squeeze	surrender	rehearse
scarcely	convenience	sensible	sacrifice
innocent	transcends	society	Wednesday

smo͞oth; ĕn dūr'ĭng; squē͞ezḕ; cŏn vēn'i(=y)ençḕ; trăn-sc̣ĕndg', excels, surpasses; sc̣ēn'ẽr ў; sū prêmḕ'; sŭr rĕn'dẽr, to give up; sĕn'sĭ blḕ; sŏ çī'ẽ tў; spĕc'tȧ clḕ, sight; rẽ lĭg'i̯ŏn; rẽ hē͞arsḕ'; săc'rĭ fīc(=z)ḕ, to give up in favor of a higher duty; Wĕd̤nḕs'dă̤y.

Look up the first five words of the lesson in the dictionary, marking them for pronunciation.

LESSON 190

Dictation and Review. (Washington Irving).

"*Happiness* is *reflective*, like the light of Heaven: every *countenance*, bright with smiles, and *glowing* with *innocent* enjoyment, is a mirror *transmitting* to others the rays of a *supreme* and ever-shining *benevolence*."

"Oh! there is an *enduring* tenderness in the love of a mother to her son that *transcends* all other *affections* of the heart. It is *neither* to be chilled by selfishness nor *daunted* by danger, nor *weakened* by worthlessness, nor *stifled* by ingratitude. She will *sacrifice* every comfort to his *convenience;* she will *surrender* every pleasure to his enjoyment; she will glory in his fame, and *exult* in his prosperity; and if misfortune overtake him, he will be the dearer to her from misfortune; and if disgrace *settle* upon his name, she will love and cherish him in spite of his disgrace; and if all the world besides cast him off, she will be all the world to him."

LESSON 191

From the Almanac.

almanac	meteor	zodiac	Venus
asteroids	planets	perihelion	Uranus
calendar	phases	apogee	Neptune
constellation	satellite	perigee	Orion
eclipse	crescent	Mercury	Pleiades

ą̣l'mą năc; ăs'tẽr oidş, small planets; căl'ĕn dār (note that the last syllable is d*ar*); cŏn'stĕl lā'tion, a cluster or group of fixed stars, or a division of the heavens; ẽ clĭpsḳ', a hiding of the light of the sun, moon, or other bright body, by some other body coming in, either between it and the eye, or between the bright body and that made light by it; mē'tẽ ōr, a passing bright body or appearance seen in the air, or in the region above it—applied to masses of stone, etc., which sometimes fall to the earth; plăn'ĕts, the heavenly bodies which move about the sun in a slightly elliptical path; phāş'ĕş, particular states in regular series of changes as to brightness, etc.; săt'ĕl-līṭḳ, a planet which moves about another planet; crĕs'ç*e*nt, the moon in her first quarter; zō'dĭ ăc, a figure representing the signs, symbols, and constellations of an imaginary belt in the heavens, in the middle of which is the sun's path; pĕr'ĭ hēl'-i(=y)ŏn, the point of the path of a planet or comet which is nearest to the sun; ăp'ō ġēḳ, that point in the path of the moon which is at the *greatest distance* from the earth; pĕr'ĭ ġēḳ, that point in the path of the moon which is *nearest* the earth; Mẽr'cū rў, the planet nearest the sun.

Place the proper diacritical markings upon the remaining words of the lesson, using the dictionary. These are names of planets and stars.

LESSON 192

At the Plumber's.

plumbing	nozzle	corrugated	faucets
solder	suction	enameled	nipples
acetylene	lavatories	nickeled	brazier
porcelain	shower	brackets	gasoline
diaphragm	supply	galvanized	asbestos

plŭmḅ'ĭng; sŏl̤d'ẽr, a metallic cement; ą çĕt'ў lēnḳ, a gas used for fuel; pôr'çĕ lą̣n, a kind of earthenware; dī'ą phrăg̣m, a partition; nŏz'zlḳ, a short tapering tube forming the outlet of a hose or pipe; sŭc'tion, the drawing of fluids by exhaust-

ing the air; lăv'a tō rị̆s, places for washing; show'ẽr, a bath in which water is showered from above; sŭp plȳ'; cŏr'rụ gā'tĕd, bent into a series of alternate ridges and grooves in parallel lines to secure greater stiffness, as in *corrugated* iron; ĕn ăm'ĕl̤d; nị̆k'el̤d; brăk'ĕts; găl'va nīz̤d, coated, as iron with zinc.

Look up the remaining words in the dictionary, marking them for pronunciation, and find the meanings of those with which you are not familiar.

LESSON 193

Words from Arithmetic.

percentage	consignor	assessment	interest
amount	brokerage	duties	annual
difference	proceeds	customs	accurate
commission	discount	specific	promissory
consignment	assessor	ad valorem	negotiable

pẽr çĕnt'ăġ̣; a mount'; dĭf'fẽr *enç̣*; cŏm mĭs'sion (note that both the *m* and the *s* are doubled); cŏn sīn'mĕnt; cŏn-sīn'ŏr; brō'kẽr ăġ̣; prō'çēd̤s; dĭs'count'; ăs sĕs'sŏr, the one who apportions taxes; ăs sĕs'*m*ent, the amount of the tax assessed; dū'tị̆s; cŭs'tŏms; spē çĭf'ĭc, a duty based upon quantity or number; ăd va lō'rĕm, a duty at a certain rate per cent upon values.

Mark the remaining words diacritically, using the dictionary to correct your work, and find the meanings of those with which you are not familiar.

LESSON 194

"pro"="forth"; "pre"="before"; "per"="through."

prepare	prejudge	perjure	produce
preparation	proceed	project	perennial
profane	peruse	perceive	precise
pervade	progress	precede	professor
prefix	persevere	proclaim	preamble

prē pâr'ḷ, from *pre*—before—and *parare*—to make ready; prĕp'ā rā'tion (note that the second syllable is *a*); prō fān'ḷ, from *pro*—forth (out of)—and *fanum*—the temple—hence, not sacred or holy; pēr vād'ḷ, from *per*—through—and *vadere*—to walk—to pass through; prē fĭx'; prē jŭd'ḷ; prō sēd', *pro*—forth—and *cedere*—to move; pē rus'ḷ; prō grĕs', from *pro*—forth—and *gradi*—to step; pēr'sē vēr'ḷ, *per*—through—and severe; prō dūs'ḷ, *pro*—forth—and *ducere*—to lead—to bring forward; pĕr ĕn'nĭal, *per*—through—and *annus*—year—that lasts the whole year through; prē sīs'ḷ, *pre*—before—and *cædere*—to cut—cut off, brief; prō fĕs'ẓr (note that there is but one *f*), *pro*—before, forward—and *fateri*—to confess, own—one who makes known his opinions, one who teaches in a particular branch of learning; prē'ăm'blḷ, *pre*—before—and *ambulare*—to walk—that which walks before, hence, an introduction.

Proceed similarly with the words in the third column, using the dictionary.

LESSON 195

Words from Bryant's "Thanatopsis."

images	hoary	continuous	elements
agony	brood	innumerable	individual
visible	infinite	departure	insensible
mould	seers	solitudes	breathless
couch	phantom	magnificent	quarry

ĭm'ăj ĕz; ăg'ō nў, suffering, distress; vĭz'ĭ blḷ; mōld; couch; hōr'ў, white; brōod; ĭn'fĭ nĭtḷ, boundless, eternal; sē'ẓrz, prophets; phăn'tŏm, that which only appears to exist; cŏn tĭn'ū ẓŭs; ĭn nū'mēr ā blḷ, countless, of great number; dē-pär'tūrḷ, going away, death; sŏl'ĭ tūdz, lonely or hidden places; măg nĭf'ĭ cent, grand in appearance.

Look up the words in the final column in the dictionary, marking them for pronunciation, and find the definitions of any which may be new to you.

LESSON 196

Vehicles.

buggy	cutter	omnibus	tallyho
carriage	phaeton	landau	surrey
wagon	chaise	trolley-car	democrat
sleigh	diligence	automobile	buckboard
chariot	curricle	barouche	runabout

bŭg′gy; căr′rĭage; wăg′on; sleĭgh; chăr′ĭ ŏt; cŭt′tẽr, a small, light, one-horse sleigh; phā′ē tŏn (from Phaéthon, the the son of Phœbus); çhāīse, a two-wheeled carriage; di(=ē)′li(=ê) g(=zh)e(=ă)ɴçe′, a four-wheeled public stage coach, used in France; cŭr′rĭ cle, a two-wheeled chaise drawn by two horses abreast; ŏm′nĭ bŭs, a long, four-wheeled carriage, seating many people; lăn′daụ (from the town Landau, in Germany), a four-wheeled, covered vehicle, the top of which is divided into two sections, which can be let down or thrown back so as to make an open carriage; trŏl′leў-căr; gụ′tŏ mō′bĭle (notice where the accent is in this word); bâ roụche′, a four-wheeled carriage, with a falling top, a seat on the outside for the driver, and two double seats on the inside, arranged so that the sitters on the front seat face those on the back seat.

Mark the remaining words diacritically, using the dictionary, and find the meanings of those with which you are not acquainted.

LESSON 197

Geography of France, Spain and Portugal.

Marseilles	Seine	Cadiz	Cape Verde
Bordeaux	Bastille	Pyrenees	Portuguese
Calais	Versailles	Gibraltar	Madeira
Lyon	Tuileries	Madrid	Azores
Havre	Bourse	Alhambra	Mediterranean

Mär seĭlles′; Bôr deaux(=ō)′; €ă′lāīs′; Ly(=ē)′ŏɴ′; Hä′vre(=*er*), the French for *harbor, port;* Se(=ă)ine; Bâs tīlle′; Vĕr′sâ′ĭlles; €ād′ĭz (Spanish pronunciation, €ă′ɒi[=ē]z[=th],

from Latin *Gades*, a corruption of Phœnician *Gadir*, meaning *shut in, inclosed*); Pŷr'e nēȩs; Ġĭ brạl'tar (Arabian, *Jebel al Tarik*, mountain of Tarik, a Moorish General, who, in A. D. 712, conquered this place); M*a* drĭd' (Spanish pronunciation, Mä drīd').

Place the proper diacritical markings upon the remaining words. Portuguese is a derivative of Portugal, which is a corruption of *Portus Cal*, the harbor of Cal, the original name of the modern city of Oporto, afterwards transferred to the kingdom itself; Madeira is the Portuguese name for *timber, wood*, so named from having been originally very woody; Azores is from the Portuguese "açores," hawks, so called from the great number of hawks found there; Mediterranean is from the Latin *medius, terra*, from being, as it were, in the middle of the land.

LESSON 198

Words Used in Business.

assets	**judgment**	**commercial**	**recommend**
resources	**telegram**	**business**	**acknowledgment**
accrued	**wholesale**	**concede**	**convenience**
freight	**syndicate**	**warranty**	**correspondent**
inventory	**dunning**	**acceptance**	**occurrence**

ăs'sĕts, the entire property of all sorts, belonging to a person, corporation, or estate; rē sōụrç'ĕs, money, or any property that can be changed into supplies; ăc eruẹd', added as profit, as interest upon money loaned; freĭgẖt; ĭn'vĕn tō rў, a list of goods or valuables, with their estimated worth—the annual account of stock taken in any business; jŭdġ'm*e*nt (note that the final *e* is dropped when the suffix *ment* is added to *judge*), the sentence of a court—applied to a debt, a debt secured to the creditor by a judge's order; tĕl'ē grăm; ẇhōlẹ'-sālẹ; sўn'dĭ cătẹ, an association of persons having authority to carry on some business; dŭn'nĭng, asking one who owes to pay; rĕc'ŏm mĕnd'; ăc ḳnŏẇl'ĕdġ m*e*nt (note that when the suffix *ment* is added to the verb form the final *e* is dropped); cŏn vēn'i(=y)*e*nçẹ, opportunity; cŏr'rē spŏnd'*e*nt; ŏc cŭr'r*e*nçẹ

(notice that both the *c* and *r* are doubled and that the suffix is *e*nce), an incident or event.

Look up the words in the third column, mark them for pronunciation, and find the definitions of those with which you are not familiar.

LESSON 199

Troublesome Words.

scholar	parallel	eloquence	preparation
calamity	pavilion	poultice	obstinacy
receive	pleasure	decisive	opposite
recognize	exasperation	prairie	punctual
regular	porcelain	precious	nuisance

sc҃hŏl′ār; cą̄ lăm′ĭ tў, disaster, misfortune; rē çē҃vę̄′; rĕc′ŏg-nīzę̄ (do not slight the *g* in pronouncing this word); rĕg′ū lār; păr′*a*l lĕl; pą̄ vĭl′i(=y)ŏn (note that there is but one *l* in this word); plĕą̄s(+h)′ūrę̄; ĕx̱ ăs′pēr ā′tion, irritation, keen or bitter anger; pôr′çē lą̄̆n; ĕl′ō qu*e*nçę̄, qualites of forcefulness, persuasion, and elegance in speaking or writing; pō҃l′tĭçę̄, a preparation, as of bread, bran, etc., to be applied to sores; dē çĭ′sĭvę̄, positive, final; prā҃′rĭę̄; prē′ci(=sh)ŏ̧ŭs.

Look up the remaining words in the dictionary, marking them for pronunciation, and find the meanings of those which are not familiar to you.

LESSON 200

Dictation and Review. (Ralph Waldo Emerson).

"There is no *beautifier* of *complexion*, or form, or *behavior*, like the wish to scatter joy and not pain around us."

"One of the *illusions* is that the present hour is not the *critical*, *decisive* hour. Write it in your heart that every day is the best day in the year."

"*Drudgery*, *calamity*, *exasperation*, want, are *instructors* in *eloquence* and wisdom. The true *scholar grudges* every *opportunity* of action passed by, as a loss of power."

"By the rude bridge that *arched* the flood,
Their flag to *April's* breeze *unfurled*,
Here once the *embattled* farmers stood
And fired the shot heard round the world.

* * * * * *

"Spirit that made these heroes dare
To die and leave their children free
Bid Time and Nature gently *spare*
The shaft we *raise* to them and thee."

LESSON 201

Abbreviations.

Dept.	Department	M. D.	Doctor of Medicine
do. (")	ditto, the same	vs.	against
e. g.	for example	M. C.	Member of Congress
Esq.	Esquire	M. P.	Member of Parliament
etc.	and so forth	U. S. A.	United States Army
Fahr.	Fahrenheit	U. S. N.	United States Navy
G. A. R.	Grand Army of the Republic	U. S. V.	United States Volunteers
Jr.	Junior	Pro tem.	For the time being
N. E.	New England	Per cent.	By the hundred
Supt.	Superintendent	C.	Centigrade

LESSON 202

"mono"="one"; "bi"="two"; "tri"="three"; "semi"="half."

monogram	bimetallic	triangle	semiannual
monologue	bicuspid	tricycle	semicircle
monosyllable	biennially	trident	semicolon
monotony	bicycle	triennial	semitone
monopoly	biped	tripod	semiweekly

mŏn'ō grăm, an interwoven design of the initials of a name; mŏn'ō lŏg, a speech given by a person alone; mŏn'ō-sȳl'*a* bl, a word of one syllable; mō nŏt'ō nȳ, *one*ness or sameness; mō nŏp'ō lȳ, sole control of the production and sale of anything; bī'mĕ tăl'lĭc, a money system with two metals (as gold and silver) as standards; bī cŭs'pĭd, ending in

two points, as teeth, leaves, etc.; bī ĕn'nĭ *a*l lў, once in two years; bī'çў clę, a two-wheeled velocipede; bī'pĕd, a two-footed animal; trī'ăn'glę, a figure bounded by three lines and containing three angles; trī'çў clę, a three-wheeled velocipede; trī'dent, a kind of spear with three prongs; trĭ ĕn'nĭ *a*l, coming every third year; trī'pŏd, a three-legged frame or stand.

Look up the words in the final column, marking them carefully for pronunciation, and find the definitions of those with which you are not familiar.

LESSON 203

Geography of Netherlands, Belgium, and Other Minor States.

Holland	**Antwerp**	**Montenegro**	**Luxemburg**
Haarlem	**Waterloo**	**San Marino**	**Bucharest**
Hague	**Delft**	**Andorra**	**Sofia**
Ghent	**Bulgaria**	**Monaco**	**Belgrade**
Brussels	**Servia**	**Rotterdam**	**Roumania**

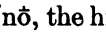
Hŏl'land; Hä̤r'lem; Hāg̤ę (from D. 'S *Gravenhaag*, count's hedge. The Hague owes its origin to a country-seat built there by the Counts of Holland in 1250); Gh̤ĕnt (named from its ancient inhabitants, the *Gorduni*); Brŭs'sel̤s; Ănt'-werp (Latin *Antwerpum*, Flemish *Aenwerp*, "added"; so called because built upon successive deposits from the waters of the Scheldt); Wą'ter lōō'; Delft (every letter should be pronounced—this word means "a canal"); Bụl gā'rĭ *a* (Latin, country of the Volgarians or Huns); Sēr'vĭ *a*; Mōn'te(=ā)-ne̤'grō; Săn Mä rī'nō; Än dōr'rä; Mŏn'ä cō; Rŏt'tĕr däm' (dam or dike of the Rotter).

Place the proper diacritical markings upon the remaining words. Luxemburg received its name from the old Castle of *Lucili burgum*, which, in 963, came into the possession of Siegfried, Count of Ardennes, whose descendants took the title of Counts of Luxemburg; Bucharest means "city of enjoyment"; Roumania means *country of the* Romans.

LESSON 204

Relating to Music.

clef	quartette	diminuendo	mezzo
bass	chord	staccato	discord
treble	soprano	forte	octave
choir	encore	piano	transpose
duet	crescendo	pianissimo	rehearsal

clĕf, a character to determine the position and pitch of the scale as represented on the musical staff; bās; trĕb'l, acute, sharp; ch(=kw)īr; dū ĕt'; quar tĕt'; chôrd, a combination of tones performed at the same time, producing more or less perfect harmony; sō prā'nō, the highest kind of female or boy's voice; e(=ā)n'cŏr', a call that a particular part be given again; crĕs çĕn'dō, with a constantly increasing volume of voice—indicated on the staff by Cres. or the sign ; dĭ mĭn'ū ĕn'dō, in a gradually diminishing manner—indicated on the staff by Dim., Dimin., or the sign  ; stȧc cā'tō, separated—a direction to perform the notes of a passage in a short, distinct, and pointed manner—indicated by heavy accents or dots written above or below the notes; fôr'te(=ȧ), loudly; pĭ ăn'ō; pi(=ē)'ȧn ĭs'sĭ mō, very soft—abbreviated to pp.

Look the remaining words up in the dictionary, marking them for pronunciation, and find their definitions.

LESSON 205

At the Theater.

parquet	program	orchestra	legitimate
balcony	curtain	soubrette	applause
gallery	aisles	synopsis	encore
scenes	ushers	prologue	vaudeville
electrician	matinée	foyer	professional

păr q(=k)et', the whole lower floor to the dress circle; băl'cō nў, the projecting gallery; găl'lēr ў; sēnz; ē'lĕc trĭ'-ci*a*n; prō'grăm; cûr'tȧn; ȧīsl; ŭsh'ērs, those who seat the people; măt'ĭ nēe', a play in the daytime; ŏr'chĕs trȧ, the space reserved for the musicians; sōo'brĕt', a lady's maid, in

comedies, who acts the part of a plotter; sȳn ŏp′sĭs, a summary of a play; prō′lŏg(=g)ue, a discourse or poem spoken before a play; fo(=wȧ)′ye(=ă)r′, a lobby, or passageway, in a theater.

Look up the remaining words in the dictionary, marking them diacritically, and find the meanings of those with which you are not familiar.

LESSON 206

"ante"="before"; "anti"="against."

antipathy	anterior	antemeridian	anteroom
antecedent	antiseptic	antique	antislavery
antidote	antenatal	antiquity	antemundane
antipodes	antithesis	antechamber	anticlimax
antedate	anticipate	antenuptial	antediluvian

ăn tĭp′ȧ thȳ, a feeling against; ăn′tē çēd′*e*nt, going before in time; ăn′tĭ dōt(=t)e, a remedy to offset (go against) the effects of a poison; ăn tĭp′ō dē(=s), anything exactly opposite or contrary—two things *against* each other; ăn′tē dāt(=t)e′; ăn tē′rĭ ōr, before in time; ăn′tĭ sĕp′tĭc, a substance which prevents (or goes *against*) rotting or decay; ăn′tē nā′t*a*l, before birth; ăn-tĭth′ē sĭs, an opposition (or setting over *against*) of words or thoughts, occurring in the same sentence; ăn tĭç′ĭ pāt(=t)e, to do or take before another; ăn′tē mē rĭd′ĭ *a*n, being before noon; ăn tĭq(=k)u(=w)e′, belonging to a time *before*; ăn tĭq(=k)′u(=w)ĭ-tȳ; ăn′tē chām′bēr, a chamber or apartment *before* the chief apartment and leading into it, in which persons wait for audience; ăn′tē nŭp′ti(=sh)*a*l, before marriage.

Look up the remaining words in the dictionary, marking them for pronunciation, and find the meanings of those with which you are not familiar.

LESSON 207

Geography of Germany, Austria, and Switzerland.

Berlin	Cologne	Vienna	Zurich
Munich	Hamburg	Budapest	Lucerne
Bremen	Kaiser	Trieste	Swiss
Wurtemberg	Prague	Rhone	Alpine
Leipzig	Tyrol	Rhine	Berne

For some of these diacritical markings see page 1719, International Dictionary.

Bĕr'lĭn (German pronunciation—Bĕr lĭn') (from Slav. *berle, uncultivated land*); Mū'nĭch (German, München = Mün'kĕn, (from German "Mönchen," or "München," monks. The city takes its name from some monks who erected warehouses for salt upon the spot where it now stands); Brĕm'*en*; W̆ŭrt'ĕmbĕrg; Lēīp'z(=ts)ĭg or Lēīp'sĭc; Cŏ lō'gnē' (from Latin *Colonia*, its original name being *Colonia Agrippina*, given it by Agrippina, mother of Nero, who was born there); Hăm'bŭrg; Kā'sĕr, the emperor of Germany; Prăg'uē (Latin *Praga*, enlarged by Libussa in 723, and by him named *Praha*, from Bohemian *prah*, a threshold); Tȳr'*ol*, named from the Castle of *Tirol* (Teriolis); Zu(=tsü)'rĭch(=k) (a corruption of Latin *Thuricum*, from Theoricus [son of Theodoric] who rebuilt the city after its destruction by Attila); Lŭ çĕrn'; Swĭss; Ăl'pĭn, pertaining to the Alps; Bĕrn (from German *baren*, bears).

Place the proper diacritical markings upon the remaining words. Vienna is from the Latin *Vindobona* (supposed to be a corruption of an old Celtic or Slavic word, meaning "dwelling-place of the Vends"); Buda (Peste) is said to have been named from Buda, a brother of Attila, who resided in it and improved it; Trieste is corrupted from its Latin name, *Tergeste;* Rhône is from the Latin *Rhodanus.*

LESSON 208

Troublesome Words.

necessary	millinery	magazine	license
mucilage	microscope	machinery	library
mosquito	melodeon	liquor	length
moisture	mechanic	liniment	journey
mischievous	manufacture	lieutenant	jealous

mĭl'lĭ nĕr ȳ; mī'crō scōp, an instrument for magnifying minute objects; mĕ lō'dē ŏn, a kind of small reed organ; mĕ chăn'ĭc, one who is employed in shaping and uniting materials, as wood, metal, etc., into any kind of machine or

other object requiring the use of tools; măn′ū făc′tūr; măg - a zīn′; ma çhĭn′ẽr y; lĭq(=k)′uŏr; lĭn′ĭ ment; lĭeū tĕn′ant, a commissioned officer in the army, next below a captain; lī′çensẹ, a permission from the proper authorities to perform certain acts or to carry on a certain business which would otherwise be unlawful; lī′bra ry; lĕngth; jeûr′neẏ; jĕal′ous.

Mark the first five words of the lesson for pronunciation, using the dictionary to correct your work.

LESSON 209

"ance"; "ence."

presence	prudence	utterance	importance
affluence	ordinance	reference	permanence
pretence	indulgence	ignorance	correspondence
conscience	appearance	reverence	concurrence
penance	excellence	abstinence	allowance

prĕs′encẹ; ăf′flu encẹ, abundance, riches; prē tĕnçẹ′, that which is pretended; cŏn′sci(=h)encẹ; pĕn′nancẹ, in the Roman Catholic Church, a means of repairing a sin and obtaining pardon for it; pru′dencẹ, carefulness, judgment; ôr′dĭ nancẹ, a regulation; ĭn dŭl′gencẹ, the act of humoring—favor granted; ăp pēar′ancẹ; ĕx(=k)′çĕl′lencẹ; ŭt′tēr ancẹ; rĕf′ēr encẹ; ĭg′nō- rancẹ; rĕv′ẽr encẹ, honor, great respect; ăb′stĭ nencẹ, voluntary forbearance of any action.

Look up the remaining words in the dictionary, marking them for pronunciation, and find the definitions of any with which you are not familiar.

LESSON 210

Dictation and Review. (Robert Burns).

"But pleasures are like *poppies* spread
You *seize* the flower, its bloom is *shed;*
Or like the snowfall in the river,
A moment white—then melts forever."

"When ranting round in pleasure's ring
Religion may be blinded;
Or if she give a *random* sting,
It may be little minded;

But when on life we're tempest-driv'n,
A *conscience* but a *canker*—
A *correspondence* fix'd wi' Heav'n,
Is *sure* a noble *anchor*."

"O *Scotia!* my dear, my native soil!
For whom my warmest wish to Heaven is sent!
Long may thy hardy sons of *rustic* toil
Be bless'd with health, and *peace*, and sweet content!
And Oh! may Heaven their simple lives prevent
From *luxury's contagion*, weak and vile!
Then howe'er crowns and *coronets* be rent,
A *virtuous populace* may rise the while,
And stand a wall of fire *around* their much-lov'd *isle*."

LESSON 211

In the Wagon, Carriage, and Harness Shops.

felloe	brake	burr	collars
tongue	spoke	axle	breeching
thimble	apron	evener	martingale
bolster	dashboard	bridle	surcingle
whiffletree	neck yoke	checkrein	cinche buckle

fĕl′lō, the outside wooden rim, or part of the rim, of a wheel, supported by the spokes; tŏng; thĭm′bl, a tube-shaped piece through which a bolt or pin passes; bōl′stẽr, the cross-bar above the axle of a wagon, on which the body rests; whĭf′fl trē′, the swinging bar to which the tugs of a harness are fastened and by which the vehicle attached is drawn; brāk; spōk; ā′pro(=ŭr)n, a piece of leather, or other material, to be spread before a person riding on an outside seat of a vehicle, to protect him from the rain, snow, or dust; dăsh′-bōard′; nĕk′yōk′, a bar by which the end of the tongue of

a wagon or carriage is suspended from the collars of the harnesses; bûr'ṛ; ăx'l҉; ē'v҉n ēr, a swinging cross-bar to the ends of which other cross-bars are hung to make the draw even when two or three horses are used abreast; brī'dl҉; chĕ҉k'r҉e҉n.

Look up the remaining words, marking them for pronunciation and find the meanings of those with which you are not familiar.

LESSON 212

Latin Root *facere*="to make."

affection	identification	benefited	counterfeit
factious	intensify	terrific	versification
difficult	pacification	sacrifice	pontiff
classify	rarefy	officious	surfeit
gratify	sanctification	artifice	feasible

There are about two hundred English words that have the root *facere* in their make-up. The forms of the root found in English are: *fac*, *fact*, *feas*, *fect*, *fic*, and *fy*.

ĭ dĕn'tĭ fĭ cā'tion, proving to be the same; ĭn tĕn'sĭ fȳ, to make more extreme in degree; pā҉ç'ĭf'ĭ cā'tion, act of making peaceful or quiet; răr'ē fȳ, to make rare, thin, or less dense; săn҉c'tĭ fĭ cā'tion, act of making pure; bĕn'ē fĭt ĕd (note that the final *t* is not doubled when the suffix *ed* is added), made useful to; tĕr rĭf'ĭc, adapted to create (or make) terror or dread; săc'rĭ fīc(=z)҉, to make an offering of—hence, to give up in favor of a higher duty; ŏf fĭ'ci҉ŭs, meddlesome—literally, making or interposing help; ăr'tĭ fĭç҉, a cunning device or trick—originally, the art of making; coun'tĕr f҉ĕ҉it, to imitate with a view to deceiving—to make something false; vēr'sĭ fĭ-cā'tion, the act of making verses or poetry; pŏn'tĭff, originally, to make a bridge—the Pope of the Roman Catholic Church; sûr'f҉ĕ҉it, literally, to make over or in excess—to eat to excess; fē҉ā'ş҉ĭ bl҉, capable of being made or done.

Mark the first five words of the lesson for pronunciation, using the dictionary, and find their meanings, noting any changes in meaning that may have taken place.

LESSON 213

Words Often Confused.

statue	**statute**	**pillow**	**pillar**
culvert	**culprit**	**illusion**	**allusion**
respectfully	**respectively**	**accept**	**except**
petition	**partition**	**affect**	**effect**
track	**tract**	**eminent**	**imminent**

stăt′ūe, a sculptured likeness of a person or animal; stăt′ūte, a law; cŭl′vẽrt, a small bridge; cŭl′prĭt, one guilty of a crime or of a fault; rẽ spĕc′tĭve lў, as relating to each other; rẽ spĕct′fụl lў, with respect; pẽ tĭ′tion, a request or entreaty; păr tĭ′tion, that which divides or separates; trăck, a road; trăct, a short treatise, especially on practical religion; pĭl′lōw, a case filled with soft material to support the head of a person when sleeping; pĭl′lār, a column or post used as a support or for purposes of ornament; ĭl lū′sion, a deceptive appearance; ăl lū′sion, a reference to something supposed to be known, but not mentioned directly; ăc çĕpt′, to receive, to assent to; ĕx(=k)çĕpt′, to exclude, to omit; ăf fĕct′, to influence, to act on, to move; ĕf fĕct′, to bring to pass, to complete; ĕm′ĭ nent, famous, well known; ĭm′mĭ nent, near at hand.

LESSON 214

Latin Root *ponere*="to place" or "put."

composite	**component**	**postpone**	**opposite**
depot	**apposition**	**expose**	**compositor**
deposition	**decomposed**	**imposition**	**proposition**
compost	**exposition**	**interpose**	**repose**
suppose	**opponent**	**positive**	**superpose**

More than two hundred and fifty English words are derived from the root *ponere*. The forms of this root are: *pon*, *pos*, *posit*.

cŏm pŏs′ĭte, made up of parts; dē′pōt, a place of deposit for the storing of goods; dĕp′ō sĭ′tion, the act of placing or of laying or throwing down; cŏm′pōst, a mixture for placing

on land as a fertilizer; sŭp pōs̱ḙ′, to place under, to substitute —to imagine, to believe; cŏm pō′nent, serving, or helping, to form; ăp′pō s̱ĭ′tion, the putting of things side by side; dē′-cŏm pōs̱ḙd′, put apart—separated or broken up; ĕx′pō s̱ĭ′tion, placing in view—explanation; ŏp pō′nent, one who puts himself against—a foe; pōst pōn̈ḙ′, to place after—to defer or delay; ĕx pōs̱ḙ′, to place out in view—to make liable; ĭm′pō-s̱ĭ′tion, the act of placing or laying on—deceit, fraud; ĭn′tẽr pōs̱ḙ′, to place between—to interfere; pŏs̱′ĭ tĭvḙ, having a real place or existence—definitely laid down, certain.

Look up the remaining words, marking them carefully for pronunciation, and finding the definitions, noting any changes in meaning that may have occurred.

LESSON 215

Troublesome Words.

expense	fulfill	gasify	offense
indelible	altogether	pretence	already
deleble	willful	welfare	lodgment
excel	defense	gaseous	abridgment
excellent	gassy	judgment	acknowledgment

ĕx pĕnsḙ′ (be careful to spell the second syllable with an *s*); ĭn dĕl′ĭ blḙ (place but one *l* in this word and in *deleble*); dĕl′ē blḙ (note carefully that the second syllable is *e*), capable of being blotted out or erased; ĕx(=k) çĕl′, to outdo or outgo, in a good sense; ĕx(=k)′çĕl lent, worthy, superior in kind or degree; fụl fĭl̈l′; ạl′tọ gĕth′ẽr; wi̱l̈′fụl, self-determined, stubborn; dē fĕnsḙ′, a protection; gās′sy; gās′ĭ fy, to change into gas; prē tĕncḙ′, show, pretext; wĕl′fârḙ′, well-doing or well-being in any respect; gās′ē ḙ̆s, in the form of gas; jŭd̈g′ment, intelligence, understanding. Notice that the final *e* is dropped from *judge*, *lodge*, *abridge*, and *acknowledge*, when the suffix *ment* is added.

Mark the remaining words for pronunciation, using the dictionary to correct your work, and find the meanings of any words with which you are not acquainted.

LESSON 216

Words with and without the Hyphen.

headlong	dark-eyed	newspaper	half-witted
snowflake	horseshoe	hardhearted	four-pronged
two-edged	thick-headed	thunderbolt	double-jointed
knee-deep	nowhere	far-fetched	outpour
moreover	bridegroom	peace-maker	smooth-tongued

Numbers compounded with words should be separated from them by the hyphen; as, *one-eyed*, *two-dollar bill*, etc. Adjectives compounded, as *light-haired*, *good-looking*, etc., are hyphenated. The words *high school*, when used alone, should not be hyphenated, but when used adjectively, as *high-school boy*, the hyphen should be used.

hĕd'lŏng', hastily, rashly; snō'flāk'; tw̆o'-ĕd'ĝed'; knē'-dē'p'; mōr'ō'vēr, further; därk'-ē'yed'; hôrs'sho'; thĭck'-hĕd'ĕd, stupid; nō'whêr'; brīd'grōom', a man newly married, or just about to be married; hăl'f'-wĭt'tĕd; fō'r'-prŏngēd'; d'ŭb'l-joint'ĕd; out'pō'r'; smōoth'-tŏngūed', flattering.

Mark the words in the third column diacritically, using the dictionary to find whether your work is correct.

LESSON 217

Geography of Italy, Greece, and Turkey.

Vesuvius	papacy	Ægean	Corinth
Ætna	chestnuts	Olympus	Bosporus
Apennines	macaroni	Parthenon	Ottoman
Adriatic	peninsula	Crete	Dardanelles
Sicily	gondola	citadel	Constantinople

Vē sū'vĭ ŭs; Ät'nȧ; Ăp'en nīnz; Ăd'ri(=ē)ăt'ĭc (sea of *Adrian*, or *Hadrian*); Sĭç'ĭ lȳ (from Latin, *scissa*, cut off, because disjoined from Italy); Ä ĝē'an; Ō lym'pŭs; Crēt'; çĭt'ȧ del, stronghold, fortress; Cŏr'ĭnth; Bŏs'pō rŭs (from Greek words meaning *ox ford*, because Io, changed into an ox, was borne over this strait); Ŏt'tō man (from the name of a sultan who assumed the government of Turkey about the year 1300—pertaining to, or derived from, the empire of

Turkey); Dăr′dȧ nĕlz′ (from the castles on its banks at the southwest entrance, called the Dardanelles, that on the Asiatic side being near the site of *Dardanus*, an ancient town built by Dardanus, the ancestor of Priam); Cŏn stăn′tĭ nō′plē (*city of Constantine*, Roman emperor).

Look up the words in the second column, marking them carefully for pronunciation, and find the definitions of those which are new to you.

LESSON 218

Bodily Ailments.

spasms	pimples	nervousness	apoplexy
tumor	freckles	congestion	asphyxia
cancer	blotches	hysterics	carbuncles
mania	biliousness	gangrene	ophthalmia
itch	vertigo	salt-rheum	hydrophobia

spăzmz; tū′mōr; căn′çēr; mā′nĭ ȧ; ĭch; pĭm′plz; frĕc′klz; blŏch′ĕz; bĭl′i(=y)ŭs nĕsz; vēr′tĭ gō, dizziness, or swimming, of the head; nērv′ŭs nĕsz; cŏn ġĕs′tion, overfullness of the blood vessels in any part or organ of the body; hȳs tĕr′ĭcs, nervous fits; găn′grēnē, destruction of the vitality of the soft tissues in any stage; sȧlt′rȟēm′, any disease of the eczema sort.

Place diacritical markings upon the words in the final column, and then, with the aid of the dictionary, correct your work.

LESSON 219

Latin Root *caput*="head," "chief"; *corpus*="body."

capital	captain	corpse	corporation
precipice	chapter	corps	corpulence
decapitate	cabbage	corset	corporal
capitulate	precipitate	corpuscle	corporeal
recapitulate	capable	incorporate	corpuscular

căp′ĭ tȧl, having reference to the loss of the head or life—chief; prĕç′ĭ pĭçē, originally, a sudden or *head*long fall—a cliff; dē căp′ĭ tātē, to cut off the head of; cȧ pĭt′ū lātē, originally, to settle or draw up the *heads* or terms of an agreement, as in chapters or articles—to surrender upon terms agreed to;

rē′cà pĭt′ū lāt‸, to sum up, or enumerate by *heads* or topics, what has been previously said; côrps‸, the dead body of a human being; côr‸s‸, a body of men; côr′sĕt, in the Middle Ages, a gown of which the body was close-fitting, worn by both men and women—an article of dress inclosing the chest and waist, worn to support the body or change its shape; côr′pŭs çl‸, a small body—one of the small animal cells, as the blood corpuscles; ĭn côr′pō rāt‸, not having a material body—to form into a body, as in the legal sense; côr′pō rā′-tion, a corporate body or society formed and authorized by law to act as a single individual; côr′pū l*ença*, fleshiness of the body; côr′pō r*al*, belonging to or relating to the body; côr pō′rē *al*, having a body, bodily; côr pŭs′cū lār, pertaining to, or composed of, corpuscles.

Mark the words in the second column carefully for pronunciation, and find their meanings, noting any changes that have occurred in the history of the words.

LESSON 220

Dictation and Review. (Sir Walter Scott).

"*Breathes* there the man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native land?
Whose heart hath ne'er within him burned
As home his footsteps he hath turned,
From *wandering* on a *foreign* strand?
If such there breathe, go, mark him well!
For him no *minstrel raptures* swell;
High *though* his *titles*, *proud* his name,
Boundless his wealth as wish can claim;
Despite those titles, power, and *pelf*,
The *wretch concentered* all in self,
Living, shall *forfeit* fair *renown*,
And, doubly *dying*, shall go down
To the vile dust from *whence* he *sprung*
Unwept, *unhonored*, and *unsung*."

LESSON 221

Terminations Having the Sound of "er."

theater	lucre	zephyr	martyr
clamor	castor	traitor	elixir
acre	meter	sepulchre	bachelor
vulgar	sponsor	sulphur	exchequer
specter	skewer	massacre	predecessor

thē'a tẽr; clăm'ẽr; ā'cre(=ẽr); vŭl'gār; spĕc'tẽr, a phantom or ghost; lū'cre(=ẽr), gain in money or goods—used often in a bad sense; căs'tẽr; mē'tẽr, rhythm—a measure of length, 39.37 inches, in the metric system; spŏn'sẽr, one who binds himself to answer for another; skew(=ū)'ẽr, a pointed rod of wood or iron for fastening meat to a spit, or for keeping it in form while roasting; zĕph'ẽr, the west wind—poetically, any soft, gentle breeze; trā'tẽr, one who betrays any confidence or trust; sĕp'ŭl chre(=ẽr), a grave or tomb; sŭl'phûr, a chemical element—commercially, a lemon-yellow powder (flowers of sulphur) or cast sticks (brimstone); măs'sa cre(=ẽr), butchery, the killing of a considerable number of human beings under circumstances of cruelty.

Mark the remaining words for pronunciation, using the dictionary, and find the meanings of those with which you are not familiar.

LESSON 222

Latin Root *ducere*, "to lead"; *dicere*, "to say."

conduct	productive	dictate	interdict
adduce	induce	dictator	contradiction
conductor	ductile	diction	valedictory
introduce	deducible	dictum	benediction
educate	reduce	prediction	malediction

cŏn dŭct', to lead, or guide; ăd dūçe', to lead or bring forward, as an argument; cŏn dŭc'tẽr, one who leads—one in charge of a railroad train or street car; ĭn'trō dūçe', to lead

or bring in—to lead to and make known by formal announcement; ĕd'ū cāt̀e, to lead forth or bring up a child—to instruct, to teach; dĭc'tāt̀e, to say to another what he shall write—to command; dĭc tā'tŏr, one who dictates; dĭc'tion, choice of words for *speaking*—style; dĭc'tŭm, a short, pithy, instructive *saying;* prē dĭc'tion, the act of *telling* beforehand; ĭn'tēr dĭct', that which is *said between*, or interposed—a prohibition; cŏn'trȧ dĭc'tion, that which is *spoken against*—denial; văl'ē dĭc'tō rў, a *saying* farewell—an address spoken at commencement in American colleges; bĕn'ē dĭc'tion, the act of *saying good* or blessing—a blessing; măl'ē dĭc'tion, the act of *speaking ill* —a cursing.

The root *ducere* has the following forms in English words: *duc*, *duct*, and *ducat*. The root *dicere* commonly appears in English words as *dict*.

Look up the words in the second column, marking them carefully for pronunciation, and find their meanings, noting changes that have occurred.

LESSON 223

Civil Service Test.

newspaper	vehicle	assign	withhold
exceed	peaceable	conceal	diligent
manual	eager	benefit	offered
eighth	cellar	awning	station
Wisconsin	delicate	forward	minute

The above is a sample list of words used for testing the ability to spell of those who wish positions under the United States Government. These words are for the second grade.

Newspaper: A printed paper that gives the news. *Exceed:* To surpass or go beyond; as, to exceed one's authority. *Manual:* Done with the hands; as, manual labor. *Eighth:* Next in order after seventh. *Wisconsin:* One of the United States. *Vehicle:* That in which anything may be carried. *Peaceable:* Gentle or peaceful. *Eager:* Keenly desirous; as, eager to go. *Cellar:* A storeroom under a house. *Delicate:* Very nice; as,

a delicate flower. *Assign:* To set apart; as, to assign to duty. *Conceal:* To hide or secrete; as, to conceal valuables. *Benefit:* Advantage or profit. *Awning:* A cover spread for shade. *Forward:* To send toward a destination; as, to forward mail. *Withhold:* To hold back; as, to withhold one's pay. *Diligent:* Busy or active; as, a diligent clerk. *Offered:* Presented for acceptance or rejection. *Station:* A stopping place; as, a railway station. *Minute:* The sixtieth part of an hour.

new(=ū)s′pā′pēr; ĕx(=k) çēd′; măn′ū al; e͟i͟gh͟t(+t)h; Wĭs cŏn′sĭn; ăs sīgn′; cŏn çēl′; mĭn′u(=ĭ)te; bĕn′ē fĭt; a͟w͟n′ĭng; fôr′wa(=ē)rd; wĭth hōld′; dĭl′ĭ gent; ŏf′fēred; stā′tion.

Place the proper diacritical markings upon the words in column two, using the dictionary.

LESSON 224

Latin Root *pellere*, "to drive" or "strike"; *plicare*, "to fold."

repulsion	expulsive	simplify	implicit
propulsion	propeller	multiplex	multiplication
impulsive	dispel	deploy	supplication
compulsion	repellent	employer	complexion
pelting	repulsive	perplex	accomplice

Forms of *pellere* in English are: *pel*, *puls*, and *pelt*. Forms of *plicare* in English are: *plic*, *pli*, *ply*, *ple*, *ploy*, and *plex*.

rē pŭl′sion, the act of *driving back*—a feeling of disgust; prō pŭl′sion, the act of *driving forward* or away; ĭm pŭl′sĭve, having the power of *driving*, moving—moved by impulse; cŏm pŭl′sion, the act of driving or urging by force—constraint; pĕlt′ĭng, *striking* with something thrown or *driven;* ĕx pŭl′sĭve, having the power of *driving out* or away; prō-pĕl′lēr, that which *drives forward*—as the contrivance for propelling a steam vessel; dĭs pĕl′, to *drive away* by scattering, or to clear away; rē pĕl′lent; *driving back;* rē pŭl′sĭve, *driving back;* sĭm′plĭ fȳ, to make simple; mŭl′tĭ plĕx, *folded* many times; dē ploy′, to un*fold*—to spread out (a body of troops) in such a way that they shall display a wide front and less depth; ĕm ploy′ĕr (employ originally meant to in*fold* or

inclose), one who uses the services of another; pēr plĕx′, to puzzle, confuse, distract.

Place the proper diacritical markings upon the remaining words, using the dictionary, and find the meanings of those with which you are not familiar.

LESSON 225

Greek Root *logos*="speech" or "science."

doxology	chronology	dialogue	mythology
entomology	tautology	syllogism	ornithology
pathology	logical	phrenology	zoological
psychology	logician	logarithms	physiology
analogy	genealogy	biology	monologue

dŏx ŏl′ŏ ġў, that which *speaks* praise—a hymn expressing praise and honor to God; ĕn′tō mŏl′ŏ ġў, the science which treats of insects; pā thŏl′ŏ ġў, the science which treats of diseases; s̱ī cẖŏl′ŏ ġў, the science of the human soul; ā năl′ŏ ġў, a resemblance of relations (similarity in *speaking* or signification); cẖrō nŏl′ŏ ġў, the science which treats of measuring time by regular divisions or periods and which gives to events their proper dates; tą̄u̱ tŏl′ŏ ġў, *speaking* in excess of necessity—needless repetition of an idea in different words or phrases; lŏġ′ĭ *cal*, according to the rules of the science or art of exact reasoning; lō ġĭ′*cian*, a person skilled in logic; ġĕn′-ĕ ăl′ŏ ġў, an account or history of the descent of a person or family from an ancestor; dī′ą lŏḡu̱e̱, a formal *conversation* between two or more persons in plays; sўl′lō ġĭs̱m, the regular logical form of every *argument*, consisting of three propositions, of which the first two are called the premises, and the last, the conclusion; phrē nŏl′ŏ ġў, the science of the functions of the several parts of the brain; lŏḡ′ą rĭthms̱, a system of numbers to shorten arithmetical calculations (proportion of numbers); bī ŏl′ŏ ġў, the science of life.

Mark the remaining words for pronunciation, using the dictionary, and find their meanings. Notice the correct pronunciation of the first syllable of *zoological*.

LESSON 226

Words Used in Business.

concern	advertisement	allowance	attachment
owing	compromise	assignee	coupon
bargain	quotations	shipped	immediate
settlement	lease	preferred	appraisal
certificate	execution	expense	receiver

cŏn çẽrn′; ōw′ĭnḡ; bär′ḡa͟i(=ĕ)n; sĕt′tl̤ ment; çẽr tĭf′ĭ cāt̤; ăd vẽr′tĭs̤ ment; cŏm′prō mīs̤, a settlement by mutual consent reached by concessions on both sides; quō tā′tion̤s, the naming of prices on commodities; lēa͟s̤; ĕx′ē cū′tion, the act of signing, sealing, and delivering a legal instrument; ăl low′-anç̤, a deduction from the regular price; ăs′sĭg nē̤′, a person appointed by another to do some act, perform some business, or enjoy some right, privilege, or property; shĭp̤̄ed(=t); prē fẽr̤̄ed′, taking preference over, as preferred stock—stock which takes a dividend before other capital stock; ĕx pĕns̤′.

Look up the words in the final column in the dictionary, marking them carefully for pronunciation, and finding the meanings of those with which you are not acquainted.

LESSON 227

Russia, Scandinavia, Denmark.

Czar	copeck	Stockholm	Arctic
Moscow	verst	Swedish	Hammerfest
Odessa	rouble	Christiania	Copenhagen
Astrakhan	drosky	Norwegian	Cattegat
censor	steppe	Maelstrom	Skager Rack

C̤zăr, the title of the emperor of Russia; Mŏs′cōw̤ (from the river *Moskwa*, on which it is situated); Ō dĕs′s*a* (said to be from *Odyssos*, or *Odysorra*, an ancient Greek colony in the neighborhood); Ăs trā kh(=ĸ)ăn′ (the dominion or district of a *khan;* according to some, of a Tartar king, *Astra khan*, who gave it his name); çĕn′sŏr, an official in Russia who has authority to examine material for the newspapers and forbid publication of undesirable things; cō′pē̤k, a Russian copper coin; vẽrst, a Russian measure of length con-

taining 3,500 English feet; ro͝o'ble, the Russian coin which is the unit of its system of money; drŏs'kў, a low, four-wheeled carriage used in Russia; stĕp, one of the vast plains in Southeastern Europe and in Asia; Ärc'tĭc; Hăm'mer fĕst; Cō'pen hā'gen; Căt'tē găt'; Skăg'er Rāk (from Gothic *skaga*, an isthmus, promontory).

Place the proper diacritical markings on the words in the third column of the lesson. *Christiania* was so named after Christian IV, by whom it was rebuilt; *Maelstrom* is a celebrated whirlpool on the coast of Norway.

LESSON 228

Amended Spellings.

though	tho	catalogue	catalog
although	altho	prologue	prolog
through	thru	pedagogue	pedagog
thorough	thoro	demagogue	demagog
throughout	thruout	programme	program

The tendency of English spelling is toward simplification. Many of the newspapers and magazines use the simpler forms of the words given in the above list. The National Educational Association has recommended the adoption of these amended spellings, together with *decalog* and *thorofare*. *Program* is recognized by Webster's International Dictionary.

thō͞o; al thō͞o'; thro͞o; thôr'ō͞o; thro͞o out'; căt'a lŏg; prō'lŏg, the introduction to a poem or performance; pĕd'a gŏg, a teacher; dĕm'a gŏg, an unprincipled orator or political leader; prō'gram, a brief outline of the order of exercises in a public entertainment.

LESSON 229

Greek Roots: *graphein* (*graph*), "to write" *pan*, "all."

lithograph	topography	orthography	panorama
photograph	autograph	pantograph	pancreas
geography	typographical	pantheism	pantomime
telegraphy	stenography	panegyric	pantheon
biography	phonography	panacea	pandemonium

You will find the prefixes of the words in the first two columns of the lesson interesting.

lĭth'ō grȧph, a print made by the process of putting designs or writing, with a greasy material, on stone; phō'tō grȧph, literally, a picture written by the light; ġē ŏg'rȧ phў, *earth-writing*—a description of the earth; tē lĕg'rȧ phў, *at-a-distance writing*—the art of communicating by means of the telegraph; bĭ ŏg'rȧ phў, *life-writing*—the written history of a person's life; tō pŏg'rȧ phў, *place-writing*—a minute scientific description of any place or region; ą̣u'tō grȧph, *self-writing*—a person's own signature or handwriting; tў'pō grăph'ĭ cal (from *typography*, *writing by type*), pertaining to printing; stē nŏg'rȧ phў, literally, *close writing*—hence, brief writing—shorthand: phō nŏg'rȧ phў, *sound-writing*—shorthand—also, the art of constructing or using the phonograph; ôr thŏg'rȧ-phў; *right* or *correct writing*—correct spelling; păn'tō grȧph, *writing all* (literally)—an instrument for copying plans, maps, and other drawings on the same, or on a reduced or enlarged, scale: păn'thē ĭsm, *God in all*—the belief that the universe as a unit is God; păn'ē ġўr'ĭc, literally, an assembly of all the people—containing praise; păn'ȧ çē'ȧ, *all-healing*—a cure-all.

Look up the remaining words of the lesson in the dictionary, marking them for pronunciation, and find their definitions, noting any historical changes in meaning that may have occurred.

LESSON 230

Dictation and Review. (Thomas Gray).

"The *curfew* tolls the *knell* of parting day,
The *lowing herd* winds slowly o'er the lea.
The plowman homeward plods his *weary* way,
And leaves the world to darkness and to me.

"Let not *ambition* mock their useful toil,
Their *homely* joys and *destiny obscure;*
Nor *grandeur* hear with a *disdainful* smile
The short and simple *annals* of the poor.

"The boast of *heraldry*, the pomp of power,
And all that beauty, all that wealth e'er gave,
Await alike the *inevitable* hour:—
The paths of glory lead but to the grave.

"Full many a gem, of *purest* ray *serene*,
The dark, *unfathomed* caves of ocean bear;
Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And *waste* its *sweetness* on the *desert* air."

LESSON 231

Grammatical Terms.

complement	auxiliary	indicative	emphatic
transitive	incomplete	subjunctive	progressive
conjugate	synopsis	potential	paradigm
participle	principal	imperative	primary
infinitive	attribute	gerund	secondary

cŏm'plē ment; trăn'sĭ tĭvẹ; cŏn'jū gātẹ; pär'tĭ çĭ plẹ; ĭn fĭn'ĭ-tĭvẹ; a͟ux ĭl'i(=y)a rў; ĭn'cŏm plētẹ'; sўn ŏp'sĭs, an abridgment, or summary, as of a conjugation; prĭn'çĭ pal; ăt'trĭ būtẹ; ĭn dĭc'-a tĭvẹ; sŭb jŭn̲c'tĭvẹ; pō tĕn'tial; ĭm pĕr'a tĭvẹ; ġĕr'ŭnd.

Mark the words in the final column diacritically, correcting your work with the aid of the dictionary.

LESSON 232

Words Used in Nature Lessons.

calyx	pistil	perennial	herbaceous
corolla	stigma	tuber	tendrils
sepal	ovary	anther	legume
petal	annuals	solitary	cotyledon
pollen	biennials	axillary	chlorophyll

pĭs'tĭl, the seed-bearing organ of a flower; stĭg'mȧ, that part of a pistil fitted to receive the pollen; ō'vȧ rў, that part of the pistil which contains the seed, and, in most flowering plants, develops into the fruit; ăn'n̲ū alş, plants which grow

only one season; bī ĕn′nĭ *al*s, plants which continue for two years and then perish; pĕr ĕn′nĭ *al*, a plant which continues more than two years; tū′bēr, a fleshy, rounded stem or root; ăn′thēr, that part of the stamen containing the pollen; sŏl′ĭ-tā rў, not associated with other plants of the same kind; ăx′ĭl lā rў, situated in, or rising from, an axil, or the angle between the upper side of a branch and the branch from which it springs; hẽr bā′ce(=sh)ŭs, having the nature or characteristics of an herb; tĕn′drĭls; lē gūmḛ′, a pod which is divisible into two pieces, with seeds attached, as in the pea pod; cŏt′ў lē′dŏn, a seed leaf; cḫlō′rō phўll (note the two *l*'s at the end of the word), a green granular matter formed in the cells of the leaves (and other parts exposed to light) of plants, to which they owe their green color, and through which the plants receive their food.

Look up the first five words of the lesson, finding their definitions, and mark them carefully for pronunciation.

LESSON 233

Geography of Asia.

Peking	Bangkok	Ceylon	Benares
Shanghai	Singapore	Ganges	monsoon
Hoang-Ho	Malacca	Delhi	mausoleum
Yang-tse	Siamese	Brahmaputra	bungalow
Hong Kong	Burmese	Himalaya	pariah

Pē′kĭng′; Shăng′hä′ĭ; H*o* ăng′-Hō′; Yăng′tsē; Hŏng′Kŏng′ (a corruption of Chinese *heang-keang*, valley of fragrant waters); Băn̲g′kŏk′; Sĭn̲′g*a* pōrḛ′ (*city of lions*); M*a* lăc′c*a*; Sī′ä mēsḛ′; Bûr′mēsḛ′; Çē̲y lŏn′ (from Portuguese *Selen*, or *Ceilao*, a corruption of a word meaning *the island of the lions*); Gă̈n′gēs (Hindoo for *great river*); Dĕl′hī (Hindoo for *quicksand*); Brä̈h′m*a* pu̲′tr*a*; Hĭm ä′l*a* y*a* (often pronounced Hĭm *a* lā′yä).

Mark the remaining words for pronunciation, using the dictionary, and find the meanings of those with which you are not familiar.

LESSON 234

Geography of Asia (continued).

Tokio	**Manchuria**	**Beloochistan**	**Confucius**
Yokohama	**Korea**	**Teheran**	**Buddhists**
Mikado	**Seoul**	**Iran**	**Brahmanists**
jinrikisha	**Tibet**	**Mecca**	**Bedouin**
Vladivostok	**Afghanistan**	**Mohammed**	**Irkutsk**

Măn chụ'ri(=*e*) *a*; Kō rē'*a* (from the Japanese *Ko-rai*, *kori*); Se(=ă) o͟u͟l'; Tĭ bĕt' (or Tĭb'ĕt); Ăf gh̟ăn'ĭs tăn' (the country of the Afghans); Bĕl ōō'chĭs tăn'; Te hẹ̈răn'; Ĭ'răn'; Měc'*ca*; Mō hăm'med, Arabian prophet, founder of the Mohammedan religion; Cŏn fū'ç(+h)ĭ ŭs (*Reverend Master Kung*), Chinese philosopher and founder of Confucianism; Bụd'dh̟ĭsts, those who accept the teachings of Buddhism; Brăh'man ĭsts, followers of the religion of the Brahmans; Bĕd'o͟u͟ ĭn, one of the wandering Arab tribes who live in tents, and are scattered over Arabia, Syria, and Northern Africa, especially in the deserts; Ĭr kụtsk'.

Look up the first five words of the lesson, marking them carefully for pronunciation, and find the meaning of *jinrikisha*.

LESSON 235

Proper Names from the Bible.

Jerusalem	**Galilee**	**Satan**	**Baal**
Damascus	**Chaldeans**	**Enoch**	**Canaan**
Smyrna	**Abraham**	**Ezekiel**	**Capernaum**
Euphrates	**Isaac**	**Gennesaret**	**Cyprus**
Tigris	**Sabbath**	**Aaron**	**Gethsemane**

Je rū'sa lĕm (Hebrew, *house* or *habitation of peace*); Dă măs'cŭs (*industry*, or *busy place*); Smȳr'n*a* (supposed to be from a Greek word meaning *myrrh*, for which it was formerly celebrated; E͟u͟ phrā'tēs̱ (good river); Tī'grĭs; Sā'tan (*adversary*); Ē'nŏch̟ (*consecrated*); Ê zē'kĭ el (*strength of God*, or *God will strengthen*); Ġĕn nĕs'a rĕt (*a lyre*); A͟a͟r'ŏn (*lofty*,

enlightened); Bā'al (*lord, master*); Cā'naăn (*lowland*); Cà pēr'-nà ŭm (*village of Nahum*); Çȳ'prŭs; Gĕth sĕm'à nē (*oil press*).

Mark the words in the second column for pronunciation. Galilee means *circuit;* Abraham, *father of a multitude of people* or *peoples;* Isaac signifies *laughter.*

LESSON 236

Words from the Bible.

Gomorrah	Iscariot	Mordecai	hallelujah
Goliath	Magdalene	Tubal-cain	manna
Hannah	Manasseh	Shiloh	epistle
Jeremiah	Methuselah	Philippians	Thessalonians
Isaiah	Michael	Ephesians	Pentateuch

Gō mŏr'rȧh (*submersion* or *woodland*); Gō lī'ath (*expeller*); Hăn'nȧh (*grace, prayer*); Jĕr ē mī'ȧh (*exalted by God*); Ī şā'-i(=y)ȧh (*salvation of Jehovah*); Ĭs căr'ī ŏt (*man of Kerioth*); Măg'dà lē'nē (native of Magdala[=tower]); Mȧ năs'seh (*forgetting* or *making to forget*); Mē thū'selȧh (*man of offspring*); Mī'chȧel (*who is as*, or *like, God?*); hăl'lē lū'j(=y)ȧh (*praise ye Jehovah*); măn'nà, the food supplied to the Israelites in their journey through the wilderness of Arabia; ē pĭs'tlē, one of the letters in the New Testament which were directed to their Christian brethren by the Apostles (never confuse the words *epistle* and *apostle*); Thĕs'sà lō'nĭ ans; Pĕn'tà tēūch (*five books*), the first five books of the Old Testament collectively.

Place the proper diacritical markings upon the words in the third column. The word *Philippians* means inhabitants of *Philippi*, and is in no way related to the *Philippine Islands*.

LESSON 237

Geography of Africa.

Boer	Abyssinia	Cairo	Tanganyika
Egyptian	Morocco	Pretoria	Nyassa
Soudan	Tripoli	Johannesburg	Sierra Leone
Sahara	Madagascar	Kilima-Njaro	Kongo
Algeria	Mozambique	Nyanza	Suez

Bo͝er, a colonist or farmer in South Africa of Dutch descent; Ē gўp'tian; So͝u'dän' (*the land of the blacks*); Så hä'ra (Arabian, *a desert*); Ăl ġē'rĭ ă; Ăb'ўs sĭn'ĭ *a* (Arabian, *a mixed race or people*); Mō rŏc'cō; Trĭp'*o* lĭ; Măd'*a* găs'car; Mō zambīq(=k)u͝e' (from its native name *Masambeek* or *Mazambeek*); Ca͝ī'rō (from an Arabian word meaning "the victorious") (Cairo in the United States [Illinois] is pronounced with the long sound of *a*); Prē tŏr'i(=ē) *a*; J(=y)ō hän'nĕs bûrg; Kĭl'-i(=ē) mān'jä rō'; Nў ăn'za.

Look up the remaining words in the Pronouncing Gazetteer of the dictionary, and mark them carefully for pronunciation.

LESSON 238

Some Recent Inventions.

telephone	automobile	electric meter
microphone	bicycle	wireless telegraph
phonograph	motorcycle	cyclometer
graphophone	selfbinder	gatling gun
receiver	Nernst light	gas engine
transmitter	automatic venders	incubator

tĕl'ē phōn͝e (*sound at a distance*, literally); mī'crō phōn͝e (*small sound* or *voice*), an instrument for intensifying and making audible very feeble sounds; phō'nō ġrăph (*that which writes sounds*); ġrăph'ō phōn͝e; rē çē͝iv'ẽr, that part of a telephone apparatus at which the message is received and made audible; trăns mĭt'tẽr, that portion of a telegraphic or telephonic instrument by means of which a message is sent; a͝u'tō mō'bĭl͝e (*that which moves of itself*); bī'çў cl͝e; mō'tōr çў'cl͝e; sĕlf-bīnd'ẽr, a machine which binds automatically; Nẽrnst lĭght, a recent lamp for illumination; a͝u'tō măt'ĭc vĕnd'ẽrs; ē lĕc'trĭc mē'tẽr, an instrument for measuring the amount of electricity consumed; wīrē'lĕs͝s tē lĕġ'rą phў, a system of telegraphy without wires; çў clŏm'ē tẽr, an instrument for registering distances traveled, as upon a bicycle.

Look up the remaining words, mark them for pronunciation, and find their meanings. The gatling gun received its name from the inventor, R. J. Gatling.

LESSON 239

In Mythology.

griffin	argonauts	Achilles	Æolus
ambrosia	harpies	Adonis	Ceres
Sphinx	centaurs	Æneas	Cyclops
Hyperion	phœnix	Scylla	Hesperides
Psyche	Bacchus	Charybdis	naiades

är′gō nąu̯ts, any one of the legendary Greek heroes who sailed to Colchis with Jason, in the Argo, in search of the Golden Fleece; hăr′pĭęs, fabulous winged monsters, ravenous and filthy, having the faces of women and the bodies of vultures, with long claws and faces pale with hunger; çĕn′tąu̯rs; fabulous beings, represented as half man and half horse; phu̯ē′nix, a bird fabled to exist single, to be consumed by fire by its own act, and to rise again from its ashes—hence, an emblem of immortality; Băc′cu̯ŭs, the god of wine; A cu̯ĭl′lēs, the hero of Homer's *Iliad;* A dō′nĭs, a beautiful boy loved by Venus; Ą̆ē nē′as, the hero of Virgil's *Æneid;* Sçў̆l′là (a dangerous rock on the Italian coast), fabled to be a sea nymph changed by Circe into a monster encircled by barking dogs; Cu̯ă rў̆b′dĭs (a dangerous whirlpool on the coast of Sicily opposite Scylla on the Italian coast), personified as a female monster (the passage between Scylla and Charybdis was formerly considered perilous—hence the saying, "Between Scylla and Charybdis," signifying a great peril on either hand); Ą̆ē′ō lŭs, the god of the winds; Çē′rēs, the goddess of corn and tillage; Çȳ′clŏps (this word has the same form for the singular and plural), one of a race of giants, having but one eye, and that in the middle of the forehead; Hĕs pĕr′ĭ dēs, the daughters of Hesperus, or Night, and fabled possessors of a garden producing golden apples—also, the garden said to produce the golden apples; nā′i(=y)ăd ēs, water nymphs.

Look up the words in the first column in a similar manner, marking them diacritically, and find their signification in mythology.

LESSON 240

Dictation and Review. (William Shakespeare).

"The better part of *valor* is *discretion.*"

"*Corruption* wins not more than honesty."

"For 'tis the mind that makes the body rich;
And as the sun *breaks* through the darkest clouds
So honor *peereth* in the meanest habit."

"There is a *tide* in the *affairs* of men,
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to *fortune;*
Omitted, all the *voyage* of their life
Is bound in *shallows* and in *miseries.*"

"Sweet are the uses of *adversity*,
Which, like the toad, ugly and *venomous*,
Wears yet a *precious jewel* in his head;
And this our life, *exempt* from public *haunt*,
Finds *tongues* in trees, books in *running* brooks,
Sermons in stones, and good in everything."

EIGHTH GRADE

LESSON 241

Review of Rules of Spelling.

Rule 1.—Most nouns form their plurals by adding "s" to the singular, but "es" is added when the word is easier to pronounce than it would be with "s."

wagon	wagons	accident	accidents
axiom	axioms	myriad	myriads
defense	defenses	annex	annexes
incident	incidents	glimpse	glimpses
privilege	privileges	labyrinth	labyrinths
absence	absences	bureau	bureaus
village	villages	instance	instances
particle	particles	gas	gases
textile	textiles	speech	speeches
whoop	whoops	column	columns

wăg′ŏn (be careful to spell with one *g*); ăx′ĭ ŏm, a self-evident truth; dē fĕns′; ĭn′çĭ dent; prĭv′ĭ lĕj; ăb′sençe; vĭl′lăj; păr′tĭ cl; tĕx′tĭl; hōōp; ăc′çĭ dent; mĭr′ĭ ad; ăn′nĕx; glĭm′ps; lăb′ĭ rĭnth, windings, confusion; bū′reau(=ō); ĭn′stanç; gās; spēch; cŏl′ŭm (be sure to pronounce the second syllable "ŭm").

LESSON 242

Review of Rules of Spelling.

Rule 2.—Nouns ending in "y" preceded by a consonant usually change "y" to "i" before adding "es" to form the plural.

Rule 3.—Some nouns ending in "f" or "fe" change the "f" to "v" before adding "s" or "es."

ally	allies	dynasty	dynasties
supply	supplies	entry	entries
monarchy	monarchies	fallacy	fallacies
enemy	enemies	economy	economies
facility	facilities	soliloquy	soliloquies
century	centuries	library	libraries
vanity	vanities	prophecy	prophecies
prodigy	prodigies	cruelty	cruelties
apology	apologies	comedy	comedies
folly	follies	tragedy	tragedies

ăl lȳ′; ăl līẹs′; sŭp plȳ′; sŭp plīẹs′; mŏn′ạrcḥ ȳ; mŏn′ạrcḥ-īẹs; ĕn′ē mȳ; ĕn′ē mīẹs; fȧ çĭl′ĭ tȳ; fȧ çĭl′ĭ tīẹs; çĕn′tū rȳ; çĕn′-tū rīẹs; văn′ĭ tȳ; văn′ĭ tīẹs; prŏd′ĭ ġȳ; prŏd′ĭ ġīẹs; ȧ pŏl′ō ġȳ; ȧ pŏl′ō ġīẹs; fŏl′lȳ; fŏl′līẹs.

LESSON 243

Plurals not formed according to Rule.

focus	foci	vertex	vertices
basis	bases	axis	axes
analysis	analyses	synopsis	synopses
crisis	crises	automaton	automata
phenomenon	phenomena	nucleus	nuclei

fō′cŭs, a central point; fō′çī; bā′sĭs; bā′sēẹ; ȧ năl′ȳ sĭs; ȧ năl′ȳ sēẹ; crī′sĭs, the decisive moment, the turning point; crī′sēẹ; phē nŏm′ē nŏn, that which is apparent to observation —an extraordinary or very remarkable person, thing, or occurrence; phē nŏm′ē nȧ; vēr′tĕx, top, summit; vēr′tĭ çēẹ; ăx′ĭs; ăx′ēẹ.

LESSON 244

Electrical Terms.

volt	battery	dynamo	cell
ampere	motor	commutator	meter
ohm	galvanometer	circuit	alternator
resistance	insulator	conductor	condenser
electricity	armature	induction	incandescence

băt′tĕr ȳ, an apparatus for generating a current of electricity; mō′tōr, a machine for converting electricity into power;

găl'vȧ nŏm'ē tẽr, an instrument for measuring the intensity of an electric current; ĭn'sū lā'tẽr, a body that prevents the transfer of electricity from bodies by the introduction of non-conductors; ār'mȧ tûr, a piece of iron used to connect the poles of a magnet; dȳ'nȧ mō, a machine for generating an electric current; cŏm'mū tā'tẽr, a piece of apparatus used for reversing the direction of an electrical current; çīr'cụĭt, the course of the electricity between the two poles of a battery or electrical machine; cŏn dŭc'tẽr, a substance capable of transmitting an electric current; ĭn dŭc'tion, the property by which one electrified body causes or induces electricity in another body without direct contact; çĕll, a jar or vessel for holding the exciting fluid of a battery; mē'tẽr, an instrument for measuring the quantity of electricity consumed; ăl'tẽr nā'tẽr, a device for causing the current to alternate; cŏn dĕn'sẽr, an instrument for concentrating electricity; ĭn'căn dĕs'çɛnçe, the glowing whiteness of a conductor of great resistance caused by the passage of an electric current through it.

Look up the five words in the first column, marking them for pronunciation, and finding their definitions. The *ampere* received its name from the French physicist Ampère. *Electricity* is derived from a word meaning *amber*, so named because easily produced by the friction of that substance.

LESSON 245

From a Menu Card.

croquette	soup	biscuit	mushroom
poached	entremets	cheese	piccalilli
shirred	macaroni	consommé	vanilla
vermicelli	chowder	lettuce	pickles
salad	dessert	roquefort	ragout

crō q(=k)ụĕttẹ' a ball of minced meat, fowl, rice, or other ingredients, highly seasoned and fried; pōạchẹd(=t), cooked, as eggs, by breaking them in boiling water; shīrrẹd, broken in an earthen dish and baked over the fire, as eggs; vēr'mi(=ē) çĕl'lĭ (from an Italian word meaning a "little worm"), the flour of a hard, small-grained wheat made into dough and

forced through small cylinders or pipes till it takes a slender, worm-like form; săl'*ad*; sọ̣up; e(=ă)ɴ'tre me(=ă)ṭṣ' (between dishes), a dainty dish usually eaten after the principal dish; măc'a rō'nĭ, the same as vermicelli, except that the paste is forced through larger tubes; chow'dēr, a dish made of fresh fish or clams, biscuit, onions, etc., stirred together; dēṣ ṣērt' (note that there are two *s*'s), pastry, fruits, etc., forming the last course at dinner; mŭsh'rōōmṣ (from a French word for *moss*, because they grow on it), toadstools that may be eaten; pĭc'ca lĭl'lĭ, a pickle of various vegetables highly spiced; va-nĭl'la, a flavoring extract; pị̣c'klẹṣ; rā gọ̣ṵ', a dish made of pieces of meat stewed and highly seasoned.

Look up the words in the third column in the dictionary, mark them diacritically, and find the meanings of "consommé" and "roquefort."

LESSON 246

Words Often Confused.

liniment	lineament	immigration	emigration
prophecy	prophesy	eruption	irruption
palate	palette	lightning	lightening
presentment	presentiment	descent	dissent
precede	proceed	disease	decease

lĭn'ĭ ment, a medicinal ointment; lĭn'ē a ment, a feature of the body or face; prŏph'ē çў, a foretelling (noun); prŏph'ē sȳ. to foretell (verb); păl'ăṭẹ, the roof of the mouth; păl'ĕṭẹ, a thin oval or square board, with a thumb hole at one end for holding it, on which a painter lays and mixes his paints; prē ṣĕnt'ment, the act of presenting; prē sĕn'tĭ ment, foreboding; prē çēḍẹ', to go before in place, rank, or importance; prŏ çēẹḍ', to move, pass, or go forward or onward; ĭm'mĭ grā'-tion, the *coming into* a country for the purpose of permanent residence; ĕm'ĭ grā'tion, the *going out of* a country for the purpose of taking up permanent residence in another; ē rŭp'-tion, the act of breaking *out* or bursting *forth*; ĭr rŭp'tion, a bursting in—a sudden, violent rushing *into* a place.

Proceed similarly with the three pairs of words remaining; make the distinctions clear by using the words in sentences.

LESSON 247

Prefix *para*="beside" or "against"; *equi*="equal."

parallel	**parasite**	**equinox**	**equivalent**
parallelogram	**paralysis**	**equivalue**	**equilateral**
parallax	**paradox**	**equivocate**	**equiangular**
paralyze	**paragraph**	**equable**	**equivocal**
paraphrase	**parenthesis**	**equipoise**	**equator**

păr'*al* lĕl, *beside one another*—like, similar; păr'*al* lĕl'ō-grăm, a right-lined, four-*sided* figure whose opposite sides are parallel and therefore equal (*parallel writing*, literally); păr'*al* lăx (*to change beside* or *beyond*), the apparent displacement or difference of position of an object, as seen from two different points of view; păr'a lyz, (*to loosen beside*—disable at the side), to affect with paralysis, or the loss of the power of voluntary motion—to make ineffective; păr'a phrāz (*to speak beside*—to say the same thing in other words), a free translation or rendering; păr'a sīt (*one who feeds* on the wheat, grain or food *beside*, or at, the table of another), a hanger-on; pa răl'y sĭs (see *paralyze*); păr'a dŏx (*to think, suppose*, or *imagine, beside, beyond*, or *contrary to*), an assertion or sentiment which appears to be opposed to common sense, but yet may be true; păr'a grăph (*to write beside*—a line or stroke drawn in the margin), a distinct part of a piece of writing; pa rĕn'thē sĭs (*to put* or *place beside*—*to put in beside*, to insert), a word, phrase, or sentence (usually inclosed within curved lines) by way of comment or explanation, inserted in, or attached to, a sentence which would be grammatically complete without it; ē'quĭ nŏx (*equal nights*), the time when the sun enters one of the periods of equal days and nights; ē'quĭ văl'ū, to put an equal value upon; ē quĭv'ō cāt (*to be called by the same name*), to use words of doubtful meaning—to use expressions which may mean different things, with a view to deceive or mislead; ē'qua bl, (*even, equal*), equal and uniform—not changing; ē'quĭ poiz (*equal poise*), state of being equally balanced.

LESSON 248

"ance," "ants," "ence," "ents."

assistance	attendance	dependence	acquaintance
patience	evidence	dependents	reference
attendants	adherents	remembrance	endurance
confidence	assistants	subsistence	indulgence
adherence	expedience	preference	annoyance

The suffixes *ance* and *ence=the act* or *the state of; ants* and *ents=they who.*

ăt tĕn′d*an*çe; ĕv′ĭ d*en*çe; ăd hēr′*ents*, followers, supporters; ăs sĭst′*ants*; ĕx pē′dĭ *en*çe, fitness or suitableness to effect a purpose intended; dē pĕnd′*en*çe; dē pĕnd′*ents*, those who depend —those who rely upon others for support or favor; rē mĕm′br*an*çe (notice the spelling of the last syllable), the act of holding in mind—something remembered; sŭb sĭst′*en*çe, livelihood; prĕf′ēr *en*çe, higher estimation, choice; ăc quāi̯nt′*an*çe; rĕf′ēr *en*çe; ĕn dūr′*an*çe; ĭn dŭl′ġ*en*çe, the act of humoring or favoring; ăn noy′*an*çe.

LESSON 249

Troublesome Words.

tyranny	statue	effigy	constancy
prejudice	strategy	precedence	mystify
innocence	villainy	liquefy	putrefy
alimony	sufficiency	vilify	propitiate
contemptible	chieftain	rarefy	superfluous

tȳr′*an* nȳ; prĕj′ū dĭçe, bias in opinion or judgment; ĭn′nō-ç*en*çe; ăl′ĭ mō nȳ, an allowance made to a wife out of her husband's estate or income for her support, upon her legal separation from him; cŏn tĕm pt′ĭ ble, mean, worthless; stăt′ūe; străt′ē ġȳ, generalship—use of stratagem or artifice; vĭl′la i̯n ȳ (be careful of the order of the *a* and *i* in the second syllable), wickedness; sŭf fĭ′c(=sh)i̯en çȳ, supply equal to needs; chi̯ēf′-ta i̯n, chief, commander, leader, head; ĕf′fĭ ġȳ, an imitative figure; prē çēd′*en*çe (note especially that the *e* in the first syllable is long shortened, that the *e* in the second syllable is

long, and that the accent falls upon the second syllable), the act or state of going or being before in time, rank, or honor; lĭq(=k)′u(=w)ē fȳ; vĭl′ĭ fȳ (spell with only one *l*), to debase by report; răr′ē fȳ, to make less dense.

Look up the remaining words, marking them carefully for pronunciation, and find the definitions of those with which you are not familiar. In pronouncing the word *superfluous*, be careful to throw the accent upon the second syllable.

LESSON 250

Dictation and Review. (Joseph Addison).

Knowledge is that which, next to virtue, *truly* and *essentially* raises one man above another.

Prejudice and *self-sufficiency* naturally proceed from *inexperience* of the world and *ignorance* of mankind.

Nothing that is not a real crime makes a man appear so *contemptible* and little in the eyes of the world as *inconstancy*.

A *statue* lies hid in a block of marble; and the art of *statuary* only clears away the *superfluous* matter and removes the *rubbish*.

A *cheerful* temper joined with *innocence* will make beauty *attractive*, knowledge *delightful*, and wit good-natured. It will lighten sickness, poverty, and *affliction;* convert ignorance into an *amiable simplicity*, and render *deformity* itself *agreeable*.

LESSON 251

Troublesome Terminations: "-ine," "-een," "-ene."

canteen	careen	machine	tontine
sardine	velveteen	hygiene	gangrene
intervene	ravine	marine	tambourine
obscene	convene	serene	kerosene
routine	supervene	guillotine	soapine

căn tēēn′, a vessel used by soldiers for carrying water, liquor, or other drink; săr dĭn′, a kind of herring; ĭn′tẽr vēn′, to come between; ŏb sēn′, impure, immodest; rō tĭn′, a

daily round of business, amusement, or pleasure; cā rēn′, to incline to one side; vĕl vĕt ēn′; rā vīn′; cŏn vēn′, to meet together; sū′pẽr vēn′, to take place, to happen; mā çhīn′; hȳ′gĭ ēn′, a system of principles or rules designed for the promotion of health; mā rīn′, pertaining to the sea, naval; sẽ rēn′, calm, undisturbed; gŭĭl′lō tīn′ (from *Guillotin*, a French physician, who proposed [for beheading people] the adoption of machinery that would do away with the ax or sword—the instrument being invented by Dr. Antoine Louis in 1792), a machine for beheading a person by one stroke of a heavy ax or blade, which slides in vertical guides, is raised by a cord, and let fall upon the neck of the victim—any machine or instrument of similar action for cutting or shearing.

LESSON 252

Review of Rules of Spelling.

Rule 4.—Add apostrophe and "s" ('*s*) to the singular of nouns to form the possessive singular. Add the apostrophe to the plural to form the possessive plural, if the plural ends in "s." If the plural does not end in "s," add the apostrophe and "s" ('*s*).

Possessive Singular	Possessive Plural	
neighbor's	neighbors'	Burns's humor
screw's	screws'	Agnes's spectacles
woman's	women's	Barnes's arithmetic
creature's	creatures'	Howells's novels
trough's	troughs'	Charles's reign
brother's	brothers'	Adams's express
child's	children's	Quakers' meeting
torrent's	torrents'	Miss Bass's appearance
statue's	statues'	Xerxes' army
helmsman's	helmsmen's	conscience' sake

There is good authority for using the apostrophe alone in all the forms given in the last column, as *Burns' humor*, etc. The apostrophe only is used to avoid a disagreeable hissing sound in forms like Moses' seat, goodness' sake, Essex' death, etc.

LESSON 253

Words from the Arithmetic.

principal	consequent	evolution	geometrical
principle	proportion	application	annuity
installments	extremes	averaging	perpetuity
coupon	hypotenuse	progression	contingent
antecedent	involution	arithmetical	mensuration

prĭn′çĭ pal, a sum of money placed out at interest; prĭn′çĭ-plę, an arithmetical truth (be particularly careful to distinguish these words accurately); ĭn stą̣ll′ments, parts paid upon a debt at different times; cọ̣ų̣′pŏn, a certificate of interest due, printed at the bottom of transferable bonds, given for a term of years, intended to be cut off and presented for payment when the interest is due (note the sound of "ọ" in the first syllable); ăn′tē çēd′ent, the first of the two terms of a ratio, the first or third of the four terms of a proportion; cŏn′sē quĕnt, the second term of a ratio; prō pōr′tion; ĕx trēmę̣s′, the first and last terms of a proportion; hў pŏt′ē nūsę̣, the side of a right triangle opposite the right angle; ĭn′vō lū′tion, the multiplication of a quantity into itself a given number of times; ĕv′ō lū′tion, the extraction of roots—the reverse of involution; ăp′plĭ cā′tion; ăv′ĕr ąg̃′ĭng (note that the final *e* is dropped before the suffix *-ing*); prō g̃rĕs′sion, continued proportion; ăr′ĭth mĕt′ĭ cal.

LESSON 254

The Use of the Hyphen.

band saw	billiard table	grass-grown	preëxist
almost	semiannually	vice-president	gaslight
bumblebee	all-absorbing	gas-burner	ex-mayor
coöperate	everlasting	cartridge box	rear admiral
apple tree	grasshopper	non-essential	potato-digger

The prefixes *ex* and *vice*, indicating a title, should be hyphenated, as *ex-president*, *vice-principal*, etc. It is evident from the list given above that there is no rule that will

determine when to use the hyphen. The tendency at present is to drop the hyphen where it can be dropped without confusing the eye.

bănd′sa̤w, a saw in the form of an endless steel belt, with teeth on one edge, running over wheels; a̤l′mōst (note that there is but one *l*); bŭm′ble̤ bē̤e̤; cŏ ŏp′ĕr āte̤; ăp′ple̤ trē̤e̤; bīll′i(=y)ārd tā′ble̤; sĕm′ĭ ăn′nū *al* lў, every half year; a̤ll-ăb sôrb′ĭng; ĕv′ĕr lâst′ĭn̤g̤, endless; grȧss′hŏp′pĕr; grȧss′-grō̤wn′, overgrown with grass; găs′-bûrn′ĕr; căr′trĭd̤g̤e̤ bŏx; nŏn′ĕs′sĕn′t(=sh)i̤al; găs′lī̤g̤ht′.

LESSON 255

Words Used in Business.

insolvency	concession	approximate	calendar
commodities	guarantee	conveyances	liquidate
classification	accommodation	indenture	proceeds
reference	monopoly	compliments	envelope
remunerate	commerce	consolidate	license

cŏn çĕs′sion, a thing granted; g̤ŭăr′ăn tē̤e̤′, a promise to answer for the payment of some debt in case of the failure of another person who is liable to such payment; ăc cŏm′mō-dā′tion (note that the third syllable is m*o*); mō nŏp′ō lў, the sole control of the trade in anything; cŏm′mĕrçe̤, trade; ăp prŏx′ĭ mȧte̤, nearly exact; cŏn ve̤y′*a*nçe̤ (notice that the suffix is *a*nce), transfer of ownership; ĭn dĕn′tūre̤, a mutual agreement in writing between two or more parties; cŏm′-plĭ mĕnts, regard, in a business sense; as, a gift with the *compliments* of a firm; cŏn sŏl′ĭ dāte̤, to combine, as different manufactories of the same kind; căl′ĕn dār (notice that the final syllable is d*ar*), an orderly list of persons or things; lĭq(=k)′u(=w)ĭ dāte̤, to pay off, as an indebtedness; prō′çēe̤ds, the sum received from a sale or transaction; ĕn′vĕl ōpe̤; lī′ç*e*nse̤ (observe carefully the spelling of the second syllable, *cense*), a formal permission from the proper authorities to carry on a certain business, which would be illegal without such permission.

LESSON 256

Words from the United States Constitution.

equity	controversies	grievances	government
attainder	forfeiture	disparage	accusation
adhering	abridging	jeopardy	prosecuted
supreme	peaceably	compelled	compulsory
exemption	redress	application	ratification

ĕq(=k)′u(=w)ĭ tў, a system of laws supplemental to law proper; ăt tāi̯n′dēr, the loss of the civil rights of a person because of a death sentence or state of outlawry; ăd hēr′ĭng (note that the final *e* is dropped when the suffix *ing* is added), holding to; sū prēmẹ̣′, highest in authority, as the Supreme Court of the United States; ẽx ĕmp′tion, freedom from a charge or burden imposed upon others; cŏn′trō vēr′sĭẹ̣s, disputes, disagreements; fôr′fẹ̣ĭ tūrẹ̣, the loss of some right, privilege, honor, or office, by an offense, crime, or other act; ȧ brĭd̤g′ĭng (notice that the *e* is dropped when the suffix is added), making shorter, diminishing, lessening; pēȧçẹ̣′ȧ blў (note that the *e* is retained in this word before the suffix *ably*); rē drĕsẹ̣′, a setting right, as of wrong, injury, or oppression; grịēv′anç ẽs, causes of complaint, wrongs done and suffered; dĭs păr′ăg̈ẹ̣, to undervalue, to detract from; jĕȯp′ărd ў, exposure to loss or injury; cŏm pĕll̤ẹ̣d′, forced, obliged; ăp′plĭ-cā′tion.

LESSON 257

Review of Rules of Spelling.

Rule 5. — Monosyllables and words accented on the last syllable which end in a single consonant preceded by a single vowel, double the final consonant before a suffix beginning with a vowel.

Note.—Words not having the conditions given in the rule do not have the consonant doubled. The word may not be accented on the last syllable, it may not end in a single consonant, the consonant may not be preceded by a single vowel, or the suffix may not begin with a vowel.

excellent	meriting	conquered	baggage
permitted	summoning	redden	equaled
inferred	equaling	reddening	remodeled
developing	kidnaped	cramming	fitting
traveling	banqueting	swimmer	benefiting

ĕx(=k)'çĕl lent; pĕr mĭt'tĕd; ĭn fĕr'r̨ĕd'; dē vĕl'ŏp ĭng; trăv'-ĕl ĭng; mĕr'ĭt ĭng; sŭm'mŏn ĭng; ē'qual ĭng; kĭd'năp̨ĕd(=t); băn'quĕt ĭng; cŏn'q(=k)u̧ĕr̨ĕd; rĕd'dĕn; rĕd'dĕn ĭng; crăm'-mĭng; swĭm'mĕr.

LESSON 258

Rule 5 (continued).

rubbed	barreled	fitted	transferred
appareled	submitted	benefited	wrapped
quarreler	occurrence	planned	developed
expelled	reference	extolling	offering
expulsion	controlled	acquittal	suffered

Tell in each case how the rule applies, or how it does not apply.

băr'rĕl̨ĕd (or barrelled); sŭb mĭt'tĕd; ŏc cŭr'rençe̤; rĕf'ĕr-ençe̤; cŏn trōll̨ĕd'; fĭt'tĕd; bĕn'ē fĭt ĕd; plăn̨n̨ĕd; ĕx tŏl'lĭng, praising; ăc quĭt'tal, a setting free from a debt or obligation; trăns fĕr'r̨ĕd'; wrăp̨p̨ĕd(=t); dē vĕl'ŏp̨ĕd(=t); of'fĕr ĭng; sŭf'-fĕr̨ĕd.

LESSON 259

Abbreviations.

AEt.	of age	L. S.	Place of the seal
A. B.	Bachelor of Arts	tr.	transpose
LL.D.	Doctor of Laws	d. or dele.	take out
D. D.	Doctor of Divinity	wf.	wrong font
A. M.	Master of Arts	sc.	to wit
Ph. D.	Doctor of Philosophy	Cap.	capital
D. V.	God willing	vid.	see
et al.	and others	ib. or ibid.	in the same place
id.	the same	incog.	unknown
Ital.	Italic	I. H. S.	Jesus the Savior of Men

LESSON 260

Dictation and Review. (Charles Dickens).

"*Christmas* is the only *holiday* of the year that brings the whole human family into *common communion*. The only time in the long *calendar* of the year when men and women seem, by one *consent*, to open their shut-up hearts freely."

"The one *serviceable*, safe, *certain*, *remunerative*, *attainable* quality in every study and every *pursuit* is the quality of *attention*. My own *invention*, or *imagination*, such as it is, I can most truthfully *assure* you, would never have served me as it has but for the habit of common-place, *humble*, *patient*, *daily*, *toiling*, *drudging* attention."

LESSON 261

Words Used in Business.

collateral	discrepancy	deferred	bushel
abbreviate	mucilage	statement	tonnage
embezzlement	commission	copyright	soliciting
affidavit	infringement	auditor	barrel
notary	ratify	schedule	discretion

cŏl lăt′ẽr *a*l, security for the performance of agreements, or the payment of money, besides the principal security (note that the *l* in this word is doubled, and only one *t*); ăb brē′vĭ ātę (notice that the *b* is doubled), to reduce by omission, as words and terms used in business; ĕm bĕz′zlę-m*e*nt, the act of wrongfully applying to one's own uses property intrusted to one's care; ăf′fĭ dā′vĭt (note that the second syllable is *fi*), a sworn statement in writing; nō′tȧ rў, a public officer who certifies deeds and other writings (usually called a *notary public*); dĭs crĕp′*a*n çў (notice that the third syllable is *a*n), disagreement, difference; mū′çĭ lăġę; cŏm-mĭs′sion (both the *m* and *s* are doubled), the allowance made to an agent for transacting business for another; ĭn frĭnġę′-m*e*nt (be careful to retain the *e* in the second syllable), trespassing, as upon a patent, copyright (or other special privilege); răt′ĭ fў, to confirm, as a contract or agreement;

bush'ĕl; tŏn'nāġ, the amount of weight which one or several vessels may carry; sŏ lĭç'ĭt ĭng, seeking to obtain custom; bär'-rĕl; dĭs crĕ'tion, carefulness, the exercise of one's judgment.

LESSON 262

Review of Rules of Spelling.

Rule 6.—

"'I' before 'e' except after 'c,'
Or when sounded as 'a' as in 'neighbor' and 'weigh.'"

Think of pronouncing *c* prolonged *ce*. This will help you to remember that *e* follows *c*. A list of exceptions to the rule is given on page 78.

seize	thieving	piece	reprieve
siege	frieze	believe	perceive
ceiling	weird	heifer	wield
niece	shriek	conceive	grievous
counterfeit	conceit	deceive	sovereign

Tell in each case whether the word is in accord with the rule or is an exception to it.

thēv'ĭng; frēz; wēird; shrēk; cŏn çēīt'; nēç; bē lēv'; hĕĭf'ēr; cŏn çēīv'; dē çēīv'; rē prēv', to delay the punishment of; pēr çēīv'; wēld, to handle, manage; grēv'ŭs; sŏv'ēr ĭgn.

LESSON 263

Rule 6 (continued).

forfeit	perceive	fierce	aggrieve
receive	leisure	retrieve	species
besieged	liege	relieve	deceitful
chieftain	inveigh	heir	surfeited
thieved	relief	seizure	neither

Pick out the exceptions to the rule in the above lesson.

fôr'fĕĭt; rē çēīv'; bē sēġd'; chēf'tăĭn; thēvd; fērç; rē trēv', to recover, repair; rē lēv'; hâĭr; sēĭ'z(+h)ūr; ăġ grēv', to give pain or sorrow to; spē'ç(+h)ēs, kind, class; dē çēīt'fụl; sûr'fĕĭt ĕd, overfed, so as to produce sickness or uneasiness; nēĭ'thēr.

LESSON 264

Additional Words from the United States Constitution.

tranquillity	exceed	secrecy	naturalization
defense	apportioned	quorum	appropriations
posterity	electors	disapproved	insurrection
requisite	concurrence	privileged	extraordinary
executive	immediately	emoluments	misdemeanor

trăn quĭl′lĭ tȳ (do not fail to double the *l*), state of peace; dē fĕnsḙ′, protection in time of war or threatened danger to the nation; pŏs tĕr′ĭ tȳ, succeeding generations; rĕq(=k)′u(=w)ĭ sĭtḙ, that which is required or is necessary; ĕx̲ ĕc′ū tĭvḙ, the president—pertaining to the carrying into effect of the laws (as the *executive department*); ĕx çēed′; ăp pōr′tionḙd, divided and distributed proportionally; ē lĕc′tōrs, persons chosen by vote of the people to elect the president and vice-president; cŏn cŭr′rençḙ (note that the *r* is doubled), agreement or consent; ĭm mē′dĭ ătḙ lȳ, at once; sē′crĕ çȳ; quō′rŭm, such a number of the members of a parliamentary body as is competent, by constitution, to transact business; dĭs′ăp prọvḙd′, being refused official approval; prĭv′ĭ lĕġḙd, enjoying a special right, advantage, or freedom from duty; ē mŏl′ū ments, the profits arising from office employment, or labor.

Mark the remaining words for pronunciation, using the dictionary to correct your work, and find their meanings. Give special attention to the pronunciation of *extraordinary;* notice that *misdemeanor* has but one *s*.

LESSON 265

Words from Agricultural Papers.

proteid	breeding	manure	middlings
nitrogenous	cereals	fertilizers	pedigree
carbohydrates	cellulose	gypsum	phosphates
ensilage	centrifugal	irrigation	guano
bacteria	dairying	loamy	saltpeter

prō′tē ĭd, a class of food represented by the gluten of wheat, the albumen of eggs and the casein of milk; nĭ trŏġ′ē nḙŭs (notice the pronunciation carefully), nitrogenous foods are

such as are rich in proteids; căr′bō hȳ′drāt̨s, a class of food represented by the sugars and starches; ĕn′sĭ lāġ̨, the fodder preserved in a silo; băc tē′rĭ ȧ (the singular form of this word is *bacterium*), very minute vegetable organisms; brēd′ĭng, the raising or improving of any kind of domestic animals; çē′rē *al*s, grains; çĕl′l̨ū lōs̨′, the substance (a carbohydrate) which is the principal part of the solid framework of plants; çĕn trĭf′ū ḡal (notice that the accent is upon the second syllable), tending or causing to recede from the center (centrifugal force is used in separating the milk from the cream by means of commercial separators); dā̤′rў ĭng; mȧ nūr̨′, any matter which makes land productive; fēr′tĭ lī′zērs, those things which make land fertile; ġўp′sŭm, a mineral used to make plaster of Paris; ĭr′rĭ ḡā′tion, the operation of causing water to flow over lands for nourishing plants; lōm′ў, like loam, which is a soil composed of a mixture of clay and sand, with organic matter to which its fertility is chiefly due.

LESSON 266

Words Used in Business.

stenographer	**confidential**	**opportunity**	**reciprocity**
amanuensis	**average**	**preference**	**supersede**
responsibility	**collector**	**privilege**	**gratuitous**
chattel	**package**	**pursue**	**illegible**
pecuniary	**tenant**	**equivalent**	**exchequer**

stē nōḡ′rȧ phēr; ȧ măn′ū ĕn′sĭs, a person whose employment is to write what another dictates; rē spŏn′sĭ bĭl′ĭ tў, the state of being answerable, as for a trust, debt, or obligation; chăt′t̨l, any item of movable or immovable property except the freehold, or the things which are parts of it; pē cūn′i(=y)ȧ rў, relating to money; cŏn′fĭ dĕn′ti*a*l, secret; ăv′ēr ăġ̨; cŏl lĕc′tŏr; păc̨k′ăġ̨; tĕn′*a*nt; ŏp′pŏr tū′nĭ tў; prĕf′ēr *e*nç̨; prĭv′ĭ lĕġ̨; pûr sūr̨′; ē quĭv′ȧ l*e*nt, of equal worth, value, or force.

Look up the remaining words in the dictionary, mark them for pronunciation, and find their definitions. Note that the last syllable of *supersede* is *sede*, and that the termination of *illegible* is *ible*.

LESSON 267

Review of Rules of Spelling.

Rule 7.—Silent "e" final is dropped before a suffix beginning with a vowel.

Note.—If the suffix begins with a consonant, *e* final is not dropped, except in the words *truly*, *duly*, *awful*, *wholly*, *argument*, *judgment*, *lodgment*, *abridgment* and *acknowledgment*. *c* and *g* before *e*, *i*, and *y* are usually soft (*c*=*s* and *g* as in *gin*) and are hard (*c*=*k* and *g* as in *go*) in all other cases. *e* is often retained to keep the *c* or *g* soft when the suffix begins with a vowel other than *e*, *i*, or *y*. Besides these, *hoeing*, *shoeing*, *toeing*, *dyeing*, *singeing*, *springeing*, *swingeing*, *tingeing*, and *mileage*, are exceptions to the rule.

procuring	debasing	ceasing	dyeing
nauseated	desirable	exercising	dying
serviceable	courageous	producing	tying
notable	hoeing	perceiving	enduring
criticising	shining	manageable	conceding

In *serviceable* and *courageous*, the final *e* is retained to keep the *c* and *g* respectively soft.

Distinguish *dying* and *dyeing* very carefully.

prŏ cūr′ĭng; nạ̈ṷ′s(+h)ē ā′tĕd, sickened; sẽrv′ĭçḛ a blḛ; nōt′a blḛ; erĭt′ĭ çīṣ ĭng; dẽ bās′ĭng; dẽ ṣīr′a blḛ; cḛŭr ā′ġḛḛŭs; hōḛ′ĭng; shīn′ĭng; dyḛ′ĭng; dȳ′ĭng; tȳ′ĭng; ĕn dūr′ĭng; cŏn çēd′ĭng.

LESSON 268

Review of Rule 7 (continued).

waning	loosing	separating	choosing
diverging	losing	truly	superseding
alluding	striking	lovely	likely
vengeance	changeable	awful	argument
movable	serenely	chosen	definitely

Quote the rule in each case to which it applies, and when an exception occurs, give the reason.

The word lo͞os'ĭng means the act of making *loose*, or untying; lo͝s'ĭng is from *lose*, and means the act of suffering loss. Use each in a sentence.

strīk'ĭng; chāng'e'a ble'; sē rēn'e'lў; sĕp'a rāt'ĭng; tru'lў; lȯv'e'lў; a'w'fu'l; chō'se'n; cho͞o'sĭng; sū'pēr sēd'ĭng, replacing; līk'e'lў; ār'gū ment; dĕf'ĭ nĭt'e lў.

LESSON 269

Troublesome Words.

intelligent	interfere	accent	height
injurious	purifying	imitation	guardian
impunity	independence	imagine	intensely
innocent	precisely	horror	glycerine
interruption	immense	labor	invariably

ĭn'tēr fēr'e'; pū'rĭ fў'ĭng; ĭn'dē pĕnd'enc'e; prē çīs'e'lў, exactly; ĭm mĕns'e' (notice the *s* in the second syllable); ăc'çĕnt'; ĭm'ĭ tā'tion; ĭm ăg'ĭn'e; hȯr'rēr; lā'bēr; h'e'īght; gu'ārd'ĭ an; ĭn tĕns'e'lў; glў ç'ēr ĭn'e; ĭn vā'rĭ a blў, unchangeably.

LESSON 270

Dictation and Review. (John Ruskin).

Ideas of *beauty* are among the noblest which can be *presented* to the human mind, *invariably exalting* and *purifying* it according to their *degree*.

It is only by *labor* that thought can be made *healthy*, and only by thought that labor can be made happy; and the two cannot be *separated* with *impunity*.

I tell you *earnestly*, you must get into the habit of looking *intensely* at words, *assuring* yourself of their meaning, *syllable* by syllable, nay, letter by letter. A well-educated *gentleman* may not know many *languages*, may not be able to speak any but his own, may have read very few books; but, whatever language he knows, he knows *precisely;* whatever word he *pronounces*, he pronounces rightly.

Let the *accent* of words be watched and *closely;* let their meanings be watched more closely still.

LESSON 271

Words from Grammar.

narration	independent	ambiguity	figurative
description	substantive	synonym	expansion
exposition	subordinate	repetition	argument
apposition	construction	succinct	climax
analysis	participial	prolix	emphatic

năr rā′tion; dĕ scrĭp′tion; ĕx′pō ṣĭ′tion; ăp′pō ṣĭ′tion; ȧnăl′-ў sĭs; ĭn′dē pĕnd′ent; sŭb′stan tĭvę, a noun or name; sŭb ôr′-dĭ nātę; cŏn strŭc′tion; păr′tĭ çĭp′i al; fĭg′ūr ȧ tĭvę; ĕx păn′sion; ăr′gū ment; clī′măx; ĕm phăt′ĭc.

LESSON 272

Pertaining to Death.

burial	cremation	memorial	bier
cemetery	dirge	morgue	cenotaph
coffin	epitaph	obituary	bereaved
corpse	funeral	obsequies	pallbearers
corruptible	condolence	summons	cortége

crĕ mā′tion, the act of burning bodies instead of burying them; dĭrgę, a funeral hymn; ĕp′ĭ tąph, an inscription on, or at, a tomb, or a grave, in memory of the one buried there; fū′nĕr al; cŏn dō′lençę (observe that the accent is upon the second syllable), expression of sympathy with another in sorrow or grief; mĕ mō′rĭ al, a monument or anything intended to preserve the memory of a person; môr gę, a place where the bodies of persons found dead are exposed, that they may be identified, or claimed, by their friends; ō bĭt′ū ȧ rў, a notice of the death of a person, together with a sketch of the person's life; ŏb′sĕ quĭęṣ (note that the first syllable receives the accent), a ceremony pertaining to burial; sŭm′mŏnṣ; bi̱ēr, a portable frame on which a corpse is placed, or borne to the grave; çĕn′ō tąph, an empty tomb or a monument erected in honor of a person who is buried elsewhere; bē rēą vęd′; pą̈ll′bęâr′ērṣ, those who attend the coffin at a funeral; côr′tè(=ȧ)ge(=zh)′, a funeral procession.

Mark the first five words of the lesson for pronunciation, and then verify your work by consulting the dictionary. Note the three *e*'s in *cemetery;* observe that the termination of *corruptible* is *i*ble.

LESSON 273

Suffixes "able" and "ible" mean "capable of being" or "fit to be."

divisible	visible	audible	perceptible
comparable	legible	eligible	suitable
lovable	culpable	vulnerable	accessible
credible	edible	deplorable	navigable
amiable	portable	pitiable	tangible

There is no rule that will aid in determining whether the suffix *able* or *ible* shall be used. The pupil must study each word till its form is fixed in the mind.

dĭ vĭz′ĭ blẹ; cŏm′pȧ rȧ blẹ (note that the accent is on the first syllable); lŏv′ȧ blẹ; crĕd′ĭ blẹ, capable of being believed; ā′mĭ ȧ blẹ, kindly; vĭz′ĭ blẹ, capable of being seen; lĕġ′ĭ blẹ, capable of being read; cŭl′pȧ blẹ, fit to be blamed; ĕd′ĭ blẹ, fit to be eaten as food; pōrt′ȧ blẹ; capable of being carried; ạų′dĭ blẹ, capable of being heard; ĕl′ĭ ġĭ blẹ, fit or qualified to be chosen or elected; vŭl′nẽr ȧ blẹ, capable of being wounded; dẽ plōr′ȧ blẹ, fit to be lamented—causing grief; pĭt′ĭ ȧ blẹ, fit to be sympathized with, or causing a feeling of sympathy—sorrowful.

LESSON 274

Suffixes "able" and "ible" (continued).

appreciable	tangible	detestable	formidable
reversible	variable	intelligible	indelible
reducible	irrepressible	flexible	laudable
acceptable	assignable	feasible	compatible
plausible	incorrigible	hospitable	equitable

There are about one thousand words which terminate in either *able* or *ible.* Of this number fully three-fourths end in *able.*

ăp prĕ′ç(+h)ĭ ȧ blẹ, capable of being appreciated or

estimated; rē vērs'ĭ blę; rē dū'çĭ blę; ăc çĕpt'a blę; plą̊us'ĭ blę, fit to be applauded (originally)—apparently right; tăn'ġĭ blę, capable of being touched (literally)—capable of being possessed or realized; vā'rĭ a blę, capable of varying or changing, or likely to vary or change; ĭr'rē prĕsą̊'ĭ blę, not capable of being repressed, restrained, or controlled; ăs sīġn'a blę, capable of being assigned, specified, or designated; ĭn cŏr'rĭ ġĭ blę, not (*in*) capable of being corrected or amended; fôr'mĭ da blę, capable of causing fear or alarm; ĭn dĕl'ĭ blę, not (*in*) capable of being removed, washed away, blotted out, or effaced; lą̊ud'a blę, fit for, or worthy of, being lauded or praised; cŏm păt'ĭ blę, capable of existing in harmony—agreeable; ĕq(=k)'u(=w)ĭ ta blę, marked by fairness and impartiality.

LESSON 275

Common Errors in Pronunciation.

adduce	institute	command	aunt
lucid	conclude	psalm	launch
prelude	intuitive	staunch	blanch
résumé	aptitude	laundry	fasting
delusion	illusion	gauntlet	sarsaparilla

The sound of long "u" is really made up of "ĭ" and "o͞o," as is heard distinctly in the word "yew." Be careful not to give the sound of "o͞o," as in "mo͞on." The Italian sounds of "ä," as in "fäther," and "å," as in "åsk," should not be made like "ă" in "căt."

ăd dūçę', to cite, quote, name, mention; lū'çĭd, clear; prē'lūdę (or prĕl'ūdę), preface, introduction, preliminary; ré(=å)'ą̊sū'mé(=å)', a summing up; dē lū'sion, deception, false belief; cŏm mănd'; ą̊sä̊lm; stä̊unch, strong, loyal, steadfast; lä̊un'drў; ġä̊unt'lĕt, a glove; also a military punishment formerly in use, wherein the offender was made to run between two files of men, facing one another, who struck him as he passed—hence "to run the gauntlet" means to suffer severe criticism or ill-treatment at many hands; ä̊unt; lä̊unch; blănch, to whiten; fåst'ĭng, abstaining from food; sär'sa pa rĭl'la, a plant of the *Smilax* family, having medicinal properties.

LESSON 276

Flowers and Plants.

fuchsia	carnation	balsam	coleus
hyacinth	mullein	sumac	feverfew
heliotrope	dahlia	alyssum	nasturtium
oleander	mignonette	acacia	chrysanthemum
mistletoe	canna	clematis	weigelia

fūc̣h's(+h)ĭ ȧ (named after Leonard *Fuchs*, a German botanist); hȳ'ȧ çĭnth (from *Hyacinthus*, a beautiful youth beloved by Apollo, from whose blood, when he was accidently slain by Apollo, the hyacinth was fabled to have sprung); hē'lĭ ō trōp̣; ō'lē ăn'dēr ("rose tree," literally); mĭs'ṭl̤ṭōe̤; căr nā'tion; mŭl'l̤ĭn; dāh̤l'i(=y)ȧ; mĭgn'(+y)ȯn ĕtt̤e̤' (literally, "little darling"); căn'nȧ (a *reed*); bạl'sam (a *balm*); s(+h)ụ'măc; ȧ lȳs'sŭm ("raging madness"); ȧ cā'ç(+h)ĭȧ (originally the name of a thorny tree found in Egypt); clĕm'ȧ tĭs (note that the first syllable is accented).

Place the proper diacritical markings upon the remaining words of the lesson, employing the dictionary. *Coleus* is from a Greek word meaning *a sheath*, referring to the manner in which the stamens are united; *feverfew* receives its name from its supposed value as a remedy for curing fever; *chrysanthemum* means, literally, "flower of gold"; *weigelia* was so named in honor of C. E. Weigel, a German naturalist.

LESSON 277

Latin Root *bene*="well"; *mal* or *male*="bad" or "ill."

benefiting	benefaction	benediction	malice
benefited	benevolent	benign	malevolent
beneficial	benefactor	benefit	malignant
beneficiary	benevolence	benignant	malediction
benefiter	beneficiary	malefactor	malady

bĕn'ē fĭt ĭng, doing *well* to; bĕn'ē fĭt ĕd; bĕn'ē fĭçi(+h)'al; bĕn'ē fĭç(+h)'ĭ ȧ rȳ, one who receives anything as a gift or bequest; bĕn'ē fĭt ēr, one who confers, or receives, a benefit; bĕn'ē făc'tion; bē nĕv'ō lent, having a disposition to do *good;* bĕn'ē făc'tŏr; bē nĕv'ō lençe̤; bĕn'ē dĭc'tion, the act of bless-

ing or wishing *well;* bĕ nīg̱n′, of a kind or gentle nature; bĕn′ĕ fĭt; bĕ nĭg̱′nant, kind; mȧ lĭçi(+h)′ŭs, harboring ill will; măl′ĕ făc′tŏr, one who does ill or evil.

LESSON 278

Common Errors in Pronunciation.

entire	alias	opponent	adult
museum	specialty	exquisite	impious
admirable	casualty	deficit	incomparable
vagary	peremptory	address	misconstrue
discourse	irrevocable	finance	compensate

Note the accent carefully in the above words.

ĕn tīr′; mū sē′ŭm; ăd′mĭ rȧ bl (accented on the first syllable), excellent, praiseworthy; vȧ gā′rў (note that the accent is on the second syllable), a whim; dĭs cō′rs′ (note that the second syllable is accented), a speech, sermon; ŏp pō′nent, a foe—one who opposes in argument or debate; ĕx′quĭ sĭt (notice that the first syllable receives the accent); dĕf′ĭ çĭt, a falling short, lack; fĭ năn′ç′ (observe that the accent is on the second syllable and that the *i* is short); ăd drĕs′ (notice that the second syllable is accented), a speech or discourse—direction of a letter; ȧ dŭlt′, a person grown to full size and strength; ĭm′pĭ ŭs (notice that this word is accented on the first syllable, and that the *i* in the second syllable has the short sound), irreverent, profane; ĭn cŏm′pȧ rȧ bl, without a peer or equal; mĭs cŏn′strū, to interpret wrongly; cŏm′pĕn sāt (or cŏm pĕn′sāt), to reward.

LESSON 279

Words Used in Business.

transferred	persistence	burglary	irreparable
genuine	pamphlet	accomplice	chargeable
souvenir	signature	integrity	extravagant
eligible	dissolve	boycott	sustenance
fictitious	magnanimity	courteous	unscrupulous

trăns fēr′d′; g̱ĕn′ū ĭn (observe that the accent is upon the first syllable, and that the *i* in the final syllable is short);

sọv̇′ve nĭr′, a reminder—in the nature of some small gift, usually accompanied with an advertisement of some sort; ĕl′ĭ ġĭ blę, qualified; fĭc tĭ(+sh)′tĭ ọ̈s, false, as a forged signature; pēr sĭst′ençę (notice that the termination is *e*nce), staying or continuing quality; păm′phlĕt; sĭḡ′nȧ tûrę; dĭş ş̈ŏlvę′, to bring to an end, as a partnership; măḡ′nȧ nĭm′ĭ tў, greatness of mind or unselfishness in dealings; bûr′ḡlȧ rў; ăc cŏm′plĭçę, an associate in the commission of a crime; ĭn tĕḡ′rĭ tў, business honesty and uprightness; boў′cŏtt, a combining to withhold or prevent dealings with a tradesman, employer, etc.; cọ̈û′tê ọ̈s, civil.

LESSON 280

Dictation and Review. (Thomas Carlyle).

"There is a *perennial* nobleness, and even *sacredness*, in work. Were he never so *benighted*, forgetful of his high calling, there is always hope in a man that *actually* and *earnestly* works. In *idleness* alone there is *perpetual* despair."

"The *tendency* to *persevere*, to *persist* in spite of *hindrances*, *discouragements*, and *impossibilities*—it is this that in all things *distinguishes* the strong soul from the *weak*."

"Cast forth thy act, thy word, into the ever-living, ever-working *universe;* it is a seed-grain that cannot die; unnoticed to-day, it will be found *flourishing* as a *banyan* grove, perhaps, *alas*, as a *hemlock* forest after a *thousand* years."

LESSON 281

From the Drug Store.

pharmacist	**benzine**	**strychnine**	**sulphuric acid**
laudanum	**turpentine**	**nicotine**	**chloral**
paregoric	**naphtha**	**caffeine**	**belladonna**
chloroform	**ammonia**	**alkali**	**troche**
quinine	**creosote**	**tannic acid**	**glycerine**

phär′mȧ çĭst, a druggist; lạv̇′dȧ nŭm, a drug obtained from opium; păr′ē ḡŏr′ĭc, a medicine that lessens pain; cḷō′rō fôrm; quĭ′nīnę (from a word meaning Peruvian bark, from which it

is obtained); bĕn'zĭnẹ or bĕn zĭnẹ', a liquid similar to gasoline; tûr'pĕn tĭnẹ; năph'thă or năph'thȧ, a liquid similar to gasoline; ăm mō'nĭ ȧ (from *sal ammonia*, which was first obtained near the temple of Jupiter *Ammon*); crē'ō sōtẹ, wood-tar oil; sŭl phū'rĭc ăç'ĭd, oil of vitriol; chlō'ral; bĕl'lȧ dŏn'nȧ; trō'chē, a medicinal tablet or lozenge; glўç'ẽr ĭnẹ.

LESSON 282

Past Tense with "t" or "ed."

tossed	tost	spelled	spelt
dipped	dipt	rapped	rapt
burned	burnt	builded	built
dressed	drest	girded	girt
spoiled	spoilt	accursed	accurst

The termination in several verbs ending in *ed* has been changed to *t*. The tendency of the language is to make such changes in order that the spelling may follow the pronunciation.

Mark the words in the final column diacritically, employing the dictionary.

LESSON 283

Words Often Mispronounced.

pantomime	butterine	heinous	albumen
valentine	alternate	aggrandize	paraffine
creosote	fulsome	equipage	lamentable
aniline	illustrated	indecorous	fraternize
infantile	telegrapher	nasturtium	interesting

păn'tō mīmẹ, dumb show; văl'*en* tĭnẹ; crē'ō sōtẹ; ăn'ĭ lĭnẹ (or -lĭnẹ), a colorless, oily liquid from which many brilliant dyes are made; ĭn'*fan* tĭlẹ (or -tīlẹ), childish; bŭt'tẽr ĭnẹ, imitation butter; ăl tẽr'nătẹ (observe that the *a* in the first syllable is short), by turns, first one and then the other; fŭl'sŏmẹ, offensive from too much praise; ĭl lŭs'trȧ tĕd; tẽ lĕg'rȧ phẽr (or tĕl'ẽ grȧph'ẽr); ăl bū'mĕn, the white of an egg; păr'ăf fĭnẹ (or -fīnẹ—note that there is but one *r* in this word, but that the *f* is doubled), a white, waxy substance obtained from coal-tar, wood-tar, petroleum, etc.; lăm'ĕn tȧ blẹ (note that the accent is upon the first syllable), sorrowful, pitiable;

frā'tẽr nīz (or frăt'ẽr-), to associate or hold fellowship as brothers, or as men of like occupation or character; ĭn'tẽr-ĕst ĭng (observe that the accent falls on the first syllable).

LESSON 284

Words Distinguished.

envy	jealousy	character	reputation
expect	hope	grateful	thankful
healthy	healthful	custom	habit
discover	invent	emigrant	immigrant
many	much	capacity	ability

Synonyms are words having a meaning in common. Each word has also a meaning of its own.

ĕn'vў, feeling against one because of his good fortune; jĕăl'ŭs ў, feeling of fear lest one be deprived of his own (we may, then, be *envious* of the good things possessed by *another* and *jealous* of the good things that *we* possess); ĕx pĕct', to look forward to some event with the conviction that it will occur, *whether desired or not;* hōp, to look forward to an event that is *desired;* hĕălth'ў, applied to objects having health, as a *a healthy tree;* hĕălth'fụl, applied to objects producing health, as *a healthful climate;* dĭs cŏv'ẽr, to reveal what existed before, as, Newton *discovered* the law of gravitation; ĭn vĕnt', to create something not existing before, as, Edison *invented* the phonograph; ma(=ĕ)n'ў, applies to *number*, as, *many pupils;* mŭch, applies to *quantity*, as, *much wheat.*

Look up the distinctions between the other pairs of words. Use each word in a sentence to show the distinction.

LESSON 285

In the Lawyer's Office.

brief	mortgaging	plaintiff	assign
indictment	guardian	lessee	codicil
perjury	chattels	hypothecate	malfeasance
mortgage	quitclaim	guarantee	assessment
mortgageor	defendant	indenture	mandamus

brḭēf, a short statement of a client's case made out for the instruction of counsel in a trial at law; ĭn dīc̣t′*m*ent, the formal statement of an offense, as framed by the prosecuting authority of the State, and found by the grand jury; pẽr′jū rў, a willfully false statement made by a witness under oath; môrt̰′gā*g*e̱, a conveyance (or delivering up) of property, upon condition as security for the payment of a debt, and to become void (or inoperative) upon payment according to the terms agreed upon; môrt̰′gā *g*e̱ōr (or môrt̰′gā *g*e̱ôr′), one who gives a mortgage; môrt̰′gā *g*ĭng; gṵärd′ĭ *a*n, one who has, or is entitled to, the care of the person or property of an infant, a minor without living parents, or a person incapable of managing his own affairs; chăt′te̱l; quĭt′clā̤m′, a release of a claim; dē fĕnd′*a*nt (observe that the termination is *ant*), a person required to make answer in an action or suit; ăs sīg̰n′, to transfer or make over to another for the benefit of creditors or parties owing to; cŏd′ĭ çĭl, a clause added to a will; măl-fē*a*̱′*s*anç*e*̱, an unlawful act; ăs sĕs*s*̱′m*e*nt (note the fact that the *s* is twice doubled in this word), an installment of subscribed stock—a valuation of property or profits of business, for the purpose of taxation; măn dā′mŭs, a writ issued by a superior court and directed to some inferior court, or to some corporation or person having authority, commanding the performance of some specified duty.

LESSON 286

In the Lawyer's Office (continued).

easement	protégé	caveat emptor	subpœna
warrant	bona fide	de facto	acquittal
alibi	prima facie	de jure	bequeath
alias	quo warranto	ex post facto	executor
quasi	certiorari	nolle prosequi	executrix

ēa̱s*e*̱′m*e*nt, the right to use certain property for a particular purpose without owning it—as a road; wa̤r′*r*ant, an order issued by a magistrate authorizing an officer to make an arrest, a seizure, or a search; ăl′ĭ bī, the plea under which a

person on trial for a crime tries to prove that he was in another place when the act claimed to have been committed was done; ā'lĭ ăs, an assumed name; quā'sī, having some resemblance to—qualified, as a *quasi contract* (an *implied* contract); prō'te(=ă)'g(=zh)e(=ă)', one under the care and protection of another; bō'nȧ fī'dē, in or with good faith, genuine; prī'mȧ fā'ç(+h)ĭ ē, *on the first view*, as *prima facie evidence;* quō' war răn'tō, a writ brought before a proper court, to inquire by what warrant a person or corporation acts, or exercises certain powers; çēr't(=sh)ĭ ō rā'rī, a writ from a superior court to call up the records of an inferior court; cā'vē ăt ĕmp'tōr (*let the buyer beware*), let the person examine the article he is buying, and act on his own judgment; dē'făc'tō (*from the fact*), actually, in reality; dē'jū'rē (*from the law*), by right; ĕx'pōst făc'tō (*after the deed is done*). *An ex post facto law* is a law which punishes an act that was not punishable at the time the law was passed; nŏl'lē prŏs'ē quī (*to be unwilling to proceed*), a record denoting that a plaintiff drops his suit or the attorney for the public a prosecution.

LESSON 287

Troublesome Terminations: "eed," "ede," "eer," "ere."

succeed	impede	career	sincere
concede	recede	inhere	domineer
secede	exceed	cohere	adhere
proceed	precede	overseer	auctioneer
intercede	stampede	gazetteer	interfere

ĭm pēd'; rē çēd'; ĕx(=k) çēd'; prē çēd'; stăm pēd', any sudden flight or dispersion, as of a crowd because of a panic; cā rēr'; ĭn hēr', to belong (to), as attributes or qualities; cō hēr', to be united—to agree; ō'vĕr sēr'; găz'ĕt tēr', a geographical dictionary; sĭn çēr'; dŏm'ĭ nēr', to be overbearing; ăd hēr', to hold, be attached, or devoted; ạu̯c'tion-ēr'; ĭn'tĕr fēr'.

LESSON 288

Words Distinguished.

enough	**sufficient**	**economy**	**frugality**
genius	**talent**	**emulation**	**rivalry**
eternal	**everlasting**	**knowledge**	**wisdom**
haste	**hurry**	**abstinence**	**temperance**
plurality	**majority**	**apprehend**	**comprehend**

ē nŭgh′, ample to satisfy our *desires;* sŭf fī′çi(=h)′ent, ample to satisfy our *needs* (man seldom has *enough* wealth, though he may have *sufficient*); ġēn′i(=y)ŭs, *natural* creative powers of the mind; tăl′ent, *acquired* powers of the mind (a *genius* is *born;* a man of *talent* is *made*); ē tẽr′nal, always existing (God is *eternal*); ĕv′ẽr lăst′ĭng, never ending (*everlasting* life); hāstē, quickness of movement, *with order and plan;* hŭr′rў, quickness of movement, *with heedlessness*; pupils may be in *haste*, but they should never be in a *hurry*); plū răl′ĭ tў, more votes for *one* candidate than the number given to any other *one* candidate; mą jŏr′ĭ tў, more than half the votes.

Look up the remaining pairs of synonyms in a similar manner, using the words in sentences to make the distinctions clear.

LESSON 289

An Exercise in Pronunciation.

Mark the words in this exercise according to your idea of the pronunciation; then make corrections by looking up each word in the dictionary.

Several decades ago a robust desperado signified his dishonest intention of directing his efforts against the domicile of a patriotic dominie. During his leisure hours he divulged his ominous plans to his favorite coadjutor.

First, they were to attack the culinary department, for from the kitchen often floated the aroma of chicken broth and sausage.

The robber's confidant, upon securing the dessert, poured over it some tomato sauce and took it to the granary, where a Caucasian, suffering from bronchitis, was engrossed in forgetting his misery.

LESSON 290

Dictation and Review. (Alfred Tennyson).

"Howe'er it be, it *seems* to me,
'Tis only noble to be good;
Kind hearts are more than *coronets*,
And simple faith than Norman blood."

"Flower in the *crannied* wall,
I pluck you out of the crannies;
Hold you here, root and all, in my hand,
Little *flower*—but if I could understand
What you are, root and all, and all in all,
I should know what God and man is."

"For I *dipt* into the future, far as human eye could see,
Saw the Vision of the world, and all the wonder that would be;
Saw the heavens fill with *commerce*, *argosies* of *magic* sails;
Pilots of the *purple* twilight, *dropping* down with costly *bales;*
Heard the heavens fill with shouting, and there rain'd a *ghastly* dew
From the nations' airy *navies grappling* in the *central blue;*
Till the war-drum *throbb'd* no longer, and the battle flags were *furl'd*
In the *Parliament* of man, the *Federation* of the world."

LESSON 291

Words from the Physiology.

parietal	biceps	sclerotic	capillaries
vertebra	flexure	cornea	varicose
humerus	fatigue	retina	corpuscle
suture	ganglion	olfactory	coagulation
synovial	cerebrum	papilla	plasma

bī′çĕps, a muscle having two heads or origins; flĕx(=k)-(+sh)ụr, a turn, bend, or curve; fȧ tīg′ụe, exhaustion of strength; găn′glĭ ŏn, a mass or knot of nervous matter, including nerve cells, usually forming an enlargement in the course of a nerve; çĕr′ē brŭm, the larger division of the brain, and the seat of the reasoning faculties; sclē rŏt′ĭc, the firm outer coat of the eyeball; cŏr′nē ȧ, the transparent part of the coat of the eyeball which covers the iris and pupil and admits light to the interior; rĕt′ĭ nȧ, the delicate membrane with which the back part of the globe of the eye is lined, and in which the fibers of the optic nerve end; ŏl făc′tō rў, of, or pertaining to, the sense of smell; pȧ pĭl′lȧ, one of the minute, nipple-like projections of the tongue (plural=*papillæ*); căp′-ĭl lă rў, one of the small blood vessels connecting arteries and veins (note that *capillary* has only one *p*, but that the *l* is doubled); văr′ĭ cōse, irregularly swollen or enlarged—applied to nerve fibers, veins, etc.; cŏr′pŭs çle, the minute particles in the liquid (*plasma*) of the blood, which give it its red color; cō ăg′ū lā′tion, the thickening of the blood; plăs′mȧ, the colorless fluid of the blood, in which the corpuscles are suspended.

LESSON 292

In the Insurance Office.

policy	endowment	dividend	inflammable
forfeiture	beneficiary	contributory	fraudulent
accumula′tion	equitable	litigation	maintenance
annuity	prudential	implements	immunity
appraisal	mortuary	breakage	incontestable

pŏl′ĭ çy, the writing in which ȧ contract of insurance is embodied; fôr′fe ĭ tūre, the act of losing money paid for insurance because of lapse of payments; ăc cū′mū lā′tion, the amount by which money paid for insurance on the endowment plan is increased in a given period of time; ăn nū′ĭ tў, a sum of money, payable yearly, to continue for a given number of years, or for life; ăp prāis′*al* (note that the termination is *al*),

an estimation of the loss upon property partially or totally destroyed by fire; ĕn dow'm*e*nt, a fund accumulated for support; bĕn'ē fĭç(+h)'ĭ ā rў, one who receives insurance money; ĕq(=k)'u(=w)ĭ tȧ blę, marked by a due consideration for what is fair—as, an *equitable* adjustment of a claim for insurance; prụ dĕn'ti*a*l, advisory, superintending or executive—as a *prudential* committee; môr'tū ā rў, pertaining to the dead; dĭv'ĭ-dĕnd, a share of the profits as apportioned among shareholders; cŏn trĭb'ū tō rў, bringing increase to common stock—used in a legal sense, also, as in the term *contributory negligence;* lĭt'ĭ gā'tion, contesting in law; ĭm'plē m*e*nts; brę̇āk'ăġ̇ę, an allowance for things broken accidentally, as in transportation or use.

In studying the word *inflammable*, notice that the *a* in the second syllable has the short sound; observe that the termination of *incontestable* is a *a*ble.

LESSON 293

An Exercise in Pronunciation.

Mark the words in this exercise according to your idea of the pronunciation; then make corrections by looking up each word in the dictionary.

Once upon a time a company composed of a senile, splenetic colonel, a disputative financier, and a sacrilegious Malay, purchased a calliope and resolved to go to the frontier to make a raid on the commissariat. They procured some dynamite and carbines precedent to starting; according to precedent, they planned to take the fort without asking permission, and, after doing so, were much chagrined to find there nothing but iodine and prussic acid. As they departed they heard some Indians playing on flageolets and jew's-harps, and, as they feared the bowie-knives that might be near, they left their property in an isolated spot, and concealed themselves in a dilapidated hovel, hoping that they might not be harassed. The next morning they found the debris of their calliope.

LESSON 294

Common Diseases.

insomnia	eczema	pneumonia	dyspepsia
neuralgia	asthma	pleurisy	scrofula
rheumatism	tuberculosis	dysentery	epilepsy
catarrh	malaria	measles	appendicitis
bronchitis	cholera	jaundice	erysipelas

ĭn sŏm′nĭ ȧ, wakefulness; nḙū răl′jĭ ȧ (observe carefully how this word is pronounced), a disease affecting the nerves and accompanied with very acute pain; rḥḙų′mȧ tĭsm (do not slight the final *m* in pronouncing this word); cȧ tărṛḥ′, an inflammation of any mucous membrane; brŏn chī′tĭs (notice that the *i* in the second syllable is long), inflammation of the bronchial tubes, or any part of them; ĕc′zē mȧ, an inflammatory disease of the skin; ȧṣṭḥ′mȧ (notice that the final *a* is short Italian), a disease characterized by difficulty of breathing, accompanied with a wheezing sound and a cough; tū bēr′-cū lō′sĭs, consumption, usually of lungs; mȧ lā′rĭ ȧ, a kind of fever; chŏl′ĕr ȧ, a dangerous disease which affects the digestive organs; ṇḙū mō′nĭ ȧ, an inflammation of the lungs; plḙū′rĭ sў, an inflammation of the *pleura*, or the smooth membrane which closely covers the lungs; dўs′ĕn tĕr ў, a disease of the intestines; mēḳ′ṣlḙṣ; jāḷn′dĭçḙ, an affection of the liver.

LESSON 295

In the Physician's Office.

prescription	sterilize	incision	stupor
recipe	preventive	contusion	sensibility
abstemious	rhythmical	concussion	symptom
unconscious	antipathy	practitioner	delirium
assimilate	abrasion	pallor	exhilarate

prē scrĭp′tion, a prescribed remedy; rĕç′ĭ pē (note carefully the pronunciation), a prescription for medicine; ăb stē′mĭ ḳŭs, refraining from a free use of food and strong drinks; ŭn-cŏn′sçi(+h)ḳŭs; having no power of mental perception;

ăs sĭm'ĭ lāt̨e, to absorb as nourishment; stĕr'ĭl īz̨e, to destroy all germs, as by heat; prē vĕnt'ĭv̨e, that which prevents disease; r̨h̨ўth'mĭ cal; ăn tĭp'ă thў, distaste, dislike, as, an *antipathy* for medicine; ăb rā'sion, a flaying of the surface skin; stū'pŏr; sĕn'sĭ bĭl'ĭ tў, capacity to feel or perceive; sўmp'tŏm, a change in the body which indicates disease, or the kind of disease; dē lĭr'ĭ ŭm, a wandering of the mind due to a fever or some other disease; ĕx̱ h̨ĭl'ă rāt̨e, to cheer or animate, naturally or artificially.

LESSON 296

Entrance to Civil Service.

ginger	adjacent	usage	business
certificate	properly	legible	handkerchief
promissory	Schenectady	California	strychnine
seizing	opportunity	flannel	concede
zinc	insertion	facilitate	souvenir

The above is a sample of the list of words given for entrance to the civil service under the United States government, for the first grade.

Ginger: The root of a medicinal plant. *Certificate:* A written testimony; as, a certificate of stock. *Promissory:* Containing a promise; as, a promissory note. *Seizing:* Taking suddenly. *Zinc:* A whitish metal. *Adjacent:* Lying near or bordering on. *Properly:* In a proper or right manner. *Schenectady:* A city of the United States. *Opportunity:* A fit or convenient time. *Insertion:* The act of placing in; as, the insertion of an advertisement. *Usage:* Custom in using; as, commercial usage. *Facilitate:* To make easy; as, to facilitate business. *Legible:* Capable of being read; as, a legible signature. *California:* One of the United States. *Flannel:* A soft woolen cloth of loose texture. *Business:* Occupation or trade. *Handkerchief:* A piece of cloth for wiping the face or nose. *Strychnine:* A powerful poison. *Concede:* To give up; as, to concede a point. *Souvenir:* A token of remembrance; a keepsake.

ġĭn'ġēr; çēr tĭf'ĭ cāt҄e; prŏm'ĭs sŏ rў (observe that there is only one *m*, but that the *s* is doubled); sēi̲z'ĭng (notice that this word is spelled with *ei*); zĭnc; fȧ çĭl'ĭ tāt҄e; lĕġ'ĭ blе̊; Căl'ĭ fôr'nĭ *a*; flăn'nĕl; bu(=ĭ)si̲'nĕs҄ (note that this is a *two*-syllable word); hăn҄d'kēr chĭe̊f (note that the *d* in the first syllable is silent); strў ch'nĭnе̊; cŏn çēdе̊'; so҄u'v*e* nĭr'; ūs'ăġе̊ (observe that the *s* in the first syllable has the sound of *z*).

LESSON 297

Test List for Entrance to High School.

believing	inheritance	mathematics	nuisance
descendant	independent	incessant	receiving
accommodation	disappoint	separating	important
boundary	assistance	restaurant	mischievous
incense	achieving	appearance	nominative

bē li̲ēv'ĭng; dē sе̊nd'*a*nt (note that the termination is *a*nt); ăc cŏm'mō dā'tion; bound'ȧ rў (do not neglect the *a*-syllable in spelling or pronunciation); ĭn'çĕnsе̊; ĭn hĕr'ĭt *a*nçе̊; ĭn'dē pĕnd'*e*nt; dĭs'ăp point'; ăs sĭst'*a*nçе̊; ȧ chi̲ēv'ĭng; măth'ē măt'ĭcs; ĭn çĕs'*s*ant, unceasing; sĕp'ȧ rāt'ĭng; rĕs'tau(=ō) rant; ăp pē҄r'*a*nçе̊.

LESSON 298

Entrance to Military Academy, West Point.

abdicate	acme	disperse	neuter
abutted	bachelor	erase	orally
accessibility	compass	imperative	preference
acclivity	derelict	kerosene	raisin
accosted	despondent	mnemonics	villain

The examination for entrance to the United States Military Academy is rather severe. The above is a sample of the test given in spelling.

ăb'dĭ cāt҄e, to surrender; ȧ bŭt'tĕd, projected; ăc çĕs҄'ĭ bĭl'ĭ tў, the quality of admitting approach; ăc clĭv'ĭ tў, a slope, as the side of a hill, considered as *ascending;* ăc cŏst'ĕd, spoken to first; dĭs pērsе̊', to scatter; ē rāsе̊'; ĭm pĕr'ȧ tĭvе̊,

not to be avoided, containing positive command; kĕr'ŏ sēnȩ'; mnĕ mŏn'ĭcs, a system of rules intended to assist the memory; nȩū'tēr; ō'ral lў; prĕf'ĕr*e*nce, choice; rāĭ'ʂĭn; vĭl'lȧĭn.

LESSON 299

Entrance to the Naval Academy, Annapolis.

privateers	belligerent	marine	reprisal
vessels	maritime	commercial	officered
equipped	seize	discipline	permanent
attack	navies	legitimate	lawlessness
marque	advantageous	neutrals	commission

For entrance to the United States Naval Academy, candidates are required to pass an entrance examination in a number of subjects, including spelling. In spelling, they must be able to write from dictation paragraphs from standard pieces of English literature, both prose and poetry, to test their qualifications in this branch. The spelling throughout the examination is considered in marking the papers. The above list of words is taken from a dictation exercise given for entrance examination.

bĕl lĭg'ĕr*e*nt, carrying on war; măr'ĭ tĭmȩ (note that the *i* in the last syllable is short), pertaining to naval affairs; sēĭzȩ; nā'vĭȩs; ăd'v*a*n tā'ʒȩȩŭs; mȧ rīnȩ', having to do with naval affairs; cŏm mēr'ci*a*l; dĭs'çĭ plĭnȩ, to form a habit of obedience in; lē ʒĭt'ĭ mătȩ, lawful, authorized; nȩū'traʂ, not engaged on either side (of a war); rē prī'ʂal; ŏf'fĭ çērȩd; pēr'mȧ n*e*nt; lȧẁ'lĕsʂ nĕsʂ; cŏm mĭs'sion (observe that both the *m* and *s* are doubled).

LESSON 300

Dictation and Review.

Only by pride cometh *contention.*—*Bible.*

He that walketh *uprightly* walketh surely.—*Bible.*

A soft *answer* turneth away *wrath;* but *grievous* words stir up anger.—*Bible.*

For, lo, the *winter* is past, the rain is over and gone; the *flowers* appear on the earth; the time of the singing of birds is come, and the voice of the *turtle* is heard in our land; the fig tree putteth forth her green figs, and the vines with the *tender* grape give a good smell.—*Bible.*

Virtue is not given by money, but from virtue come money and every other good of man, *public* as well as *private.*

—*Plato.*

Lo, *Jove* himself *declares* the *conquest* ours!
Now on yon ranks *impel* your *foaming steeds*
And, sure of *glory*, dare *immortal* deeds.

—*Homer.*

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST

FOR HIGH SCHOOLS AND FOR SPELLING DOWN

deleble
indelible
heinous
statue
subtile
formally
annuals
presage
augment
guardian
urbanity
modesty
critique
ordnance
rinse
arbitrator
alternate
denominate
hydraulics
illicit
codicil
dynamo
condenser
circuit
erudition
exuberant
intrinsic

incompatible
culpable
amplify
pristine
accumulate
ether
skeptic
laudable
converse
gallant
encompass
palatable
sanguine
cipher
dormitory
reservoir
recurrence
indomitable
extirpate
diffidence
covetousness
precipitous
parsimony
resurrection
decalogue
pheasant
privilege

perpetual
upstart
emaciate
genealogy
chronic
barbarous
taciturn
visionary
procrastinate
ingenuous
referee
roily
captious
continuous
reparation
trepidation
wariness
venial
voracious
apparel
retrenchment
invalid
annular
abolition
inefficient
effable

cynical
lineage
duenna
centuries
transient

column
onerous
sieve
feign
criticise

grammar
colleague
salutary
granary
soliloquy

perceive
supersede
revenue
consummate
licorice
dubious
seizure
calumny
arsenic
corduroy
subpœna
niche
psalm
inveigle
discipline
hygiene
haughty
legible
mobile
palliate
scrutinize
coquette

arable
scheme
obsolete
elegy
effigy
plausible
factitious
credible
chagrin
oxidation
preoccupy
visible
legitimate
complaisant
audible
parody
stupefy
minion
treatise
naphtha
colossal
coerce

bicycle
exaggerate
intestate
reservoir
neutral
sumptuous
despicable
irritable
elusion
nonpareil
adage
abstruse
hiccough
anguish
veneer
requisite
suicide
variable
ecstasy
souvenir
icicle

prologue
catechism
cuneiform
silesia
lethargy
egregious
amphibious
equitable
martyr
circumlocutory
until
fiery
recede
hackney
amanuensis
paroxysm
townsfolk
embalm
epilogue
vertebra
crucify

valleys
abscess
cayenne
convalesce
foible
cessation
convenient
assailant
aghast
recipient
parallel
obloquy
vying
gauge
annuity
privateer
salmon
abyss
deaf-mute
synopsis
envelop

offertory
kiln-dry
refugee
asylum
siphon
chamois
cylinder
verify
quadrille
somniloquence
gayety
italicize
esquire
epilepsy
anonymous
writhe
promissory
enthusiasm
desultory
obituary
delegate

specimen
emanate
quinine
anomaly
isosceles
nitrogen

melancholy
exercise
aphorism
February
equipage
residuary

recruit
aggrieve
ratify
crochet
discretion

intercede
champagne
harangue
philosophy
conducive
impromptu
etiquette
colloquy
python
rarity
diagnosis
decision
auspicious
massacre
inanimate
unnecessarily
license
inaccessible
muscle
crystallization
reminiscence
believing
consciousness
acquiescence
element
hoarhound
scurrilous

accommodation
incense
disparage
heirloom
tombstone
sobriquet
fricassee
emery
myrrh
pharynx
supervise
apostate
necessity
perfidy
rendezvous
siege
derrick
insuperable
feudal
sacrilege
vacillate
annul
falcon
phonic
prestige
chenille
ascetic

parallelogram
descendant
boundary
baccalaureate
cashmere
almshouse
anæsthetic
mercenary
pleurisy
anemone
parable
eligible
rarefy
jeopardy
strategy
surprise
symphony
hirsute
dissyllable
avalanche
promiscuous
independent
inheritance
mathematics
impertinent
appearance

indispensable
disappoint
nuisance
indigestible
prepossessing
mischievous
retrieving
infinitesimal
audacious
decrepitude

stratagem
competency
deleterious
barrister
ameliorate
cornucopia
apportion
disseminate
efflorescent
irreparable

ebullition
felonious
mediocrity
misanthrope
ingenuous
exigency
contemporaries
transcendent
assistance
nominative

complacent
collusion
despicable
coterie
ecclesiastic
efficacious
pseudonym
indefatigable
hallucination
ingratiate
incessant
restaurant
hippopotamus
important
parliament
excrescence
trigonometry

exchequer
mnemonics
hierarchy
receiving
conscientious
convalescence
achieving
characteristics
inheritance
acquiesce
atrocious
avaricious
curriculum
anomaly
competency
correlation
crucial

guillotine
incorrigible
aggrandize
colloquial
annihilate
débris
guerrilla
eccentricity
discernible
domicile
deferential
equilibrium
erroneous
ellipsis
emaciate
legitimate

herculean
hypochondriac
iconoclast
facetious
magnanimity
proscenium
transmutable
eleemosynary
resuscitate
surreptitious
perquisite
prerogative
plagiarism
vignette
salicylic
auxiliary
sophistication
expletive
mendacious
semitic
exorcise
nihilism
ephemeral
idiosyncrasy
loquacious
piquant
sarcophagus

puerile
solecism
somnambulist
seditious
rapacious
surveillance
utilitarian
saccharine
superannuated
spheroidical
expostulatory
nugatory
trachea
naïve
insatiate
fallacious
oligarchy
iridescent
salubrious
omniscient
deterioration
consensual
remunerate
pernicious
solicitous
vicissitude
vociferous

syllogism
syllabification
descant
fossilize
polemics
usurpation
innocuous
idyllic
immunity
marauder
irrelevant
saponaceous
substantiate
silhouette
quiescent
perverse
statistician
raillery
tournament
troubadour
rescind
monarchial
diatonic
lodestar
repartee
valenciennes

FOREIGN WORDS AND PHRASES

ab initio, from the beginning (ăb ĭn ĭ′ti[=shĭ]ō).
ad damnum, to the damage (ăd dăm′nŭm).
ad infinitum, to infinity (ăd ĭn fĭn ī′tŭm).
ad libitum, at pleasure (ăd lĭb′ĭ tŭm).
ad nauseam, to the point of disgusting (ăd nȧ′s[=sh]ē-ȧm).
ad valorem, according to value (ăd vȧ lō′rĕm).
alias, another name; otherwise (ā′lĭ ăs).
alibi, elsewhere (ăl′ĭ bī).
alma mater, a benign mother (ăl′mȧ mā′tēr).
anno Domini, in the year of our Lord (ăn′nŏ Dŏm′ĭ nī).
anno mundi, in the year of the world (ăn′nŏ mŭn′dī).
ante, before (ăn′tē).
ante meridiem, before noon (ăn′tē mē rĭd′ĭ ĕm).
anti, against (ăn′tĭ).
a priori, presumptively (ā prĭ ō′rī).
attache, a subordinate member of a diplomatic embassy (ȧt′tȧ′çhē′).
blase, surfeited (blȧ ʂē′).
bona fide, in good faith (bō′nȧ fī′dē).
carte blanche, full power (cärt′ blänçh′).
caveat emptor, let the buyer beware (cā′vē ăt ĕmp′tŏr).
compos mentis, of a sound mind (cŏm′pŏs mĕn′tĭs).
cortege, a procession (côr′tēg[=zh]′).
coup d' etat, a stroke of policy (cō′ d ētȧ′).
cuisine, style or quality of cooking (cu[=w]ĭ′ʂīn′).
debris, wreckage (dē′brĭʂ′).
de facto, from the fact (dē făc′tō).
desideratum, the thing desired (dē sĭd′ē rā′tŭm).
eclat, showiness of achievement (ē clȧ′; Fr.=ē′clȧ).
elite, choicest part of society (ē′lĭt′).

en masse, in a body (e[=ă]ɴ′ măssę′).

Note.—In representing the pronunciation of foreign words, ę in unaccented syllables is an equivalent of ă.

ennui, mental weariness produced by satiety or lack of interest (e[=ă]ɴ′nui[=nwē]′).

en rapport, in harmony (e[=ă]ɴ′ răn pōrt′).

et, and (ĕt).

excelsior, higher (ĕx[=k] çĕl′sĭ ŏr).

expose, an exposition (ĕx′pō′ze).

in esse, in actual being (ĭn ĕs′sē).

in loco parentis, in place of a parent (ĭn lō′cō pă rĕn′tĭs).

in personam, with reference to a specific person (ĭn pēr-sōn′*a*m).

in posse, in possible being (ĭn pŏs′sē).

in toto, in the whole (ĭn tō′tō).

ipse dixit, he himself said it (ĭp′sē dĭx′ĭt).

mirage, an optical illusion where objects are seen inverted in the sky (mĭ′răg[=zh]ę′).

morale, state of mind with reference to confidence, courage, zeal, etc., especially of a body of persons associated in some dangerous enterprise (mō răl′ę).

naive, having native or unaffected simplicity (nä′ĭvę).

neglige, } careless attire (nĕg′lĭ g[=zh]e; Fr.=ne′glĭ′-
negligee,} g[=zh]e′).

nolens volens, willing or unwilling (nō′lĕns vō′lĕns).

nolo contendere, I will not contest it (nō′lō cŏn tĕn′-dē rē).

non sequitur, it does not follow (nŏn sē′quĭ tûr).

personnel, the collective characteristics of a group of persons (pēr′sŏn nĕl′; Fr.=pe*r*′sŏn′nel′).

petit, small (pĕt′ĭt; Fr.=pe′ti[=ē]t′).

pro rata, in proportion (prō′ rā′tȧ).

protege, one protected by another (prō′te′g[=zh]e′).

pro tempore, for the time being (prō′tĕm′pō rē).

quasi, in a manner (quā′sī).

qui vive, on the alert (qui[kĕ]′vīvę′).

quo warranto, a writ commanding defendant to show by what warrant or authority he exercises a certain powers (quō′ wạr răn′tō).

reductio ad absurdum, reduction to an absurdity (re-dŭc′ti[=shi]ō ăd ăb sûr′dŭm).

regime, manner or system of government or management (rẹ̄′g[=zh]ēmẹ̄′).

renaissance, revival, as of letters of art (rē nā̤s′sạnçẹ̄; Fr.=r*e* nā̤s′sĀNçẹ̄′).

resume, a recapitulation or summary (rẹ̄ sụ′mẹ̄′).

sans souci, without care (sĀNs̤′ sọ̄o̤′çē′).

sine die, without a day appointed (sī′nē dī′ē).

sine qua non, an indispensable condition (sī′nē quâ nŏn).

terra firma, solid earth (tĕr′râ fīr′mâ).

ultimatum, the last condition (ŭl′tĭ mā′tŭm).

verbatim et literatim, word for word and letter for letter (vĕr bā′tĭm ĕt lĭt′ē rā′tĭm).

via, by way of (vī′à).

vice, in place of (vīçē).

INCORRECT PROOF

The ability to correct proof properly is an acquirement that should be possessed by every business and professional man.

Very often the proof of a business man's ad. is returned to him for correction and he should be able to make ~~his~~ corrections ~~by~~ by the use of such marks as are well understood by every printer.

All corrections should (some have) sign in the Margin as well as in the body of the proof. The printer's attention is first called to any error by a mark in the margin. He then searches for it in the body.

caps. proof readers marks are often used in correcting manuscript of any kind.

(1) □ Indent for paragraph. (2) Turn over the letter. (3) Wrong letter. (4) No ¶ No paragraph. (5) ⌐ Raise a letter or word. (6) ⌙ Lower a letter or word. (7) × An imperfect type. (8) stet. Let it stand. (9) ~~ ~~ Dele, omit. (10) # More space. (11) tr. Transpose. (12) l.c. Lower case—small letter. (13) ⊙ Insert period. (14) ¬ Bring matter to right; ⌐ to the left. (15) ^ Insert omitted letter. (16) ⌋ Depress a projecting quad. (17) caps. Capital letter. (18) ' Insert apostrophe. (19) wf. Wrong font—the wrong style of type.

Suggestion: Ask the printer for some proof sheets for practice in correcting.